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ABSTRACT

This tenth annual report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS)--a permanent, independent agency in the Executive Branch--covers the period which marks the end of the first decade of the Commission's programs, and therefore a review of past accomplishments and a brief history of the origins of NCLIS are included. Discussed in the first part of the report are accomplishments in NCLIS's three major priority areas for FY 1981; these areas are: (1) development of specifications for revised library and information services legislation; (2) improving the management and dissemination of federal information; and (3) resource sharing and the application of technology. Plans for continuing and expanding these priorities are also discussed. A list of Commission members is included, in the Prologue, and the origins of NCLIS are described in a separate section. Among the numerous appendices are: The NCLIS Act--Public Law 91-345; NCLIS Publications; Projects of NCLIS; Fiscal Statement; White House Conference on Library and Information Services Authorization, Public Law 93-568; Publications and Media Produced by the White House Conference; and Elements of a Comprehensive National Library and Information Services Program. (THC)

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National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

ISSN: 0091-2972

Annual Report 1980-1981

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National Commission
on Libraries and Information Science

30 April 1982

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honor of transmitting to you the tenth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS). The report is submitted to you in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(a)7 of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (Public Law 91-345, as amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 802) and covers the twelve-month period from October 1, 1980, through September 30, 1981.

This year the Commission has reached an important milestone. We have just completed our first decade of service to the Administration, the Congress, and the library and information service community. We are proud of our accomplishments during our first 10 years and have summarized them in the enclosed report. In reviewing the Congressional history and intent, we are pleased that our permanent, independent agency has tackled many of the problems envisioned over a decade ago, when our country was just beginning to experience the changes brought about by new information technologies.

Our major activities during Fiscal Year 1981 included the publication of *Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services*, the final report of our task force on Public/Private Sector Relations. This landmark study is the first comprehensive and cooperative attempt to identify the proper roles of the public sector, particularly the Federal Government, and the private sector (both for-profit and not-for-profit) in disseminating information. Because much Federal information is not now disseminated in a cost-effective manner, if at all, a major issue is how to improve the management of the billions of dollars worth of information resources within the government. This issue is part of our continuing mandate to develop and recommend policies which ensure that the citizens of the United States have equal opportunity of access to library and information resources adequate to their needs.

The Commission has been active in a number of other areas during the past fiscal year. For example, we assisted the Office of Management and Budget in the implementation of the Paperwork Reduction Act (Public Law 96-511); we assisted Congress in holding hearings on library/information legislation and in developing specifications for new legislation in this area; and we initiated a series of informal monthly discussions among Federal information managers to identify common problems and work toward their solutions. The Commission also worked to implement many of the resolutions from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, which represented an investment of more than $7,000,000 and the time of more than 100,000 citizens nationwide. Our mandated responsibility to study and analyze the information needs of rural America led us to give support and guidance to the Intermountain Community Learning/Information Center Project, a grassroots activity in the Western United States. These and other activities are fully described in the enclosed Annual Report of the Commission.

I am pleased to have had the opportunity to serve you and your predecessor as the Chairman of the agency that has played such a vital role in developing and advising the Federal Government on library and information policies. I look forward to continued service on the Commission.

Sincerely,

Charles Benton

Charles Benton
NCLIS Chairman

Enclosure

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Prologue

Members of the Commission

The Commission is composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen Members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Chairman[1]	*Affiliation*
Charles Benton	Chairman, Public Media, Inc., Wilmette, Illinois (1985)
Vice Chairman[2]	*Affiliation*
Bessie Boehm Moore	Former Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas, and former member, National Advisory Commission on Libraries. (1966–1968) (1983)
Members	*Affiliation*
Helmut Alpers	Vice President, General Bookbinding Company, Chesterland, Ohio (1984)
Gordon M. Ambach	President, University of the State of New York, Albany, New York (1985)
Daniel J. Boorstin[3]	The Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Robert W. Burns, Jr.	Assistant Director of Libraries for Research Services, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado (1981)

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[1] Designated by the President.

[2] Elected by the Commissioners.

[3] William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian, serves for Dr. Boorstin.

Members	*Affiliation*
Carlos A. Cuadra	President, Cuadra Associates, Inc., Santa Monica, California (1984)
Joan H. Gross	Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development/ Region II, New York, New York (1982)
Paulette H. Holahan	Deputy Judicial Administrator for Public Information, New Orleans, Louisiana (1985)
Clara Stanton Jones	Former Director, Detroit Public Library and Former President, American Library Association, Oakland, California (1982)
Francis Keppel	Director, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1983)
Frances H. Naftalin	President, Minneapolis Public Library Board, Minneapolis, Minnesota (1982)
Philip A. Sprague	Businessman, Chicago, Illinois, (1983)
Horace E. Tate	Executive Director, Georgia Association of Educators, and State Senator, Atlanta, Georgia (1981)
Margaret S. Warden	Member, Montana State Advisory Council for Libraries, and former State Senator, State of Montana, Great Falls, Montana (1984)
Frederick Burkhardt	Chairman Emeritus, (1970-1979), and former Vice Chairman, National Advisory Commission on Libraries (1966-1968) Bennington, Vermont

Commission Committees

Executive Committee

Charles Benton *(Chairman)*
Carlos A. Cuadra
Bessie B. Moore
Philip A. Sprague
William J. Welsh

Personnel Committee

Bessie B. Moore, *(Chairman)*
Carlos A. Cuadra
Philip A. Sprague
Margaret S. Warden
William J. Welsh
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, *Staff Liaison*

Finances/Funding Committee
Philip A. Sprague, *(Chairman)*
Bessie B. Moore
Frances H. Naftalin
Douglas S. Price, *Staff Liaison*

Legislative/Public Awareness Committee
Margaret S. Warden, *(Chairman)*
Gordon M. Ambach
Joan H. Gross
Paulette H. Holahan
Clara S. Jones
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, *Staff Liaison*

Planning/Futures Committee
Carlos A. Cuadra, *(Chairman)*
Helmut Alpers
Robert W. Burns, Jr.
Francis Keppel
William J. Welsh

N.B. Charles Benton, Commission Chairman, and the Executive Director are ex-officio members of all committees.

Commission Staff

Toni Carbo Bearman
Executive Director
(1980-)

Douglas S. Price
Deputy Director
(1975-)

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Associate Director
(1971-)

Dorothy S. Burgess
Secretary
(1976-)

Martha D. Quigley
Secretary
(1974-)

Gerald J. Sophar
Administrator for Federal/Local Community Information Programs
(1980-)

Carl C. Thompson
Administrative Assistant
(1974-)

Ruby O. Woods Robinson
Research Associate
(1979-)

Barbara Lee Whiteleather
Executive Secretary
(1972-)

Executive Summary

This tenth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) covers the twelve-month period from October 1, 1980, through September 30, 1981. Because the end of Fiscal Year 1981 marks the end of the first decade of the Commission's programs, a review of the past accomplishments and a brief history of the origins of the Commission are also included.

NCLIS was established in 1970 as a permanent, independent agency by Public Law 91-345 to advise the President and Congress by developing and recommending policies and plans to provide library and information services adequate to meet the changing needs of the people of the United States. For Fiscal Year 1981 the Commission set three major priorities:

(1) The development of specifications for revised library and information services legislation;
(2) Improving the management and dissemination of Federal information; and
(3) Resource sharing and the application of technology.

Accomplishments in these and other areas are described in the report.

1 LEGISLATION

The Commission worked with the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education to conduct oversight hearings on the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), identifying potential witnesses, conducting a hearing when a last-minute budget vote called the Subcommittee members to Washington, analyzing the results of the hearing, and helping to develop specifications for new legislation.

2 DISSEMINATION OF FEDERAL INFORMATION

The Commission issued the report of its Public/Private Sector Task Force, which marked a major milestone in the effort to identify the appropriate roles of the public and private sectors (both for-profit and not-for-profit) in providing information services. The Task Force identified seven principles and 27 recommendations related to the roles of government and private organizations with respect to the dissemination of scientific, technical, business, and other information. Most of these principles and recommendations should help guide Federal Government involvement in information activities. In general these principles and recommendations are: (1) in favor of open access to information generated by the Federal Government: (2) in favor of reliance upon libraries and private sector organizations (both for-profit and not-for-profit), to make readily available information that can be distributed by the government; (3) in favor of a leadership role for government, rather than a management role; and (4) in favor of limiting direct government intervention in the marketplace.

NCLIS has also initiated a monthly series of discussions among Federal information managers to discuss the impact of the Paperwork Reduction Act (Public Law 96-511) on Federal publishing programs and the use of standards in Federal publishing. The Commission also has continued to work with agencies in both the Executive and Legislative Branches, including the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of Education, the National Center for Education Statistics, and National Agricultural Library, to assist them in improving their dissemination and management of information.

3 RESOURCE SHARING AND TECHNOLOGY

The Commission has been an active partner in giving support and guidance to the Intermountain Community Learning/Information Center Project, a cooperative effort between public libraries and agricultural extension services in four Western states. The NCLIS Task Force (in cooperation with the Special Libraries Association) on the role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs eliminated a major barrier to participation of corporate libraries in national networks, and expects to complete its final report in the summer of 1982. In addition, the Commission funded a major project, in cooperation with the Library of Congress and the Federal Library Committee, on intergovernmental library cooperation to identify ways to improve coordination of government (Federal, state, and local) libraries and resources to meet both national and local needs. NCLIS also continues to take an active role on the Network Advisory Committee to the Librarian of Congress and the Council on Library Resources.

OTHER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Among the other major programs in Fiscal Year 1981 are the implementation of the resolutions from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, the Task Forces on Community Information and Referral Services and on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities, projects to identify the needs of citizens living in rural areas, continued work with library programs to combat illiteracy, and discussions of international information policy issues. These activities are described in the report.

Throughout its ten-year history the Commission's primary function has been to conduct a continual assessment of library/information needs. All of the Commission's programs are guided by the results of these ongoing assessments. The Commission continues to play four unique and vital roles: (1) advising the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Federal Government as its resident expert in the library/information field; (2) serving as an "honest broker" to bring together representatives of all branches of the government to focus on problems of mutual interest and to recommend solutions to those problems; (3) providing a forum for the entire library/information community in all sectors (public and private) and at all levels—Federal, state and local; and (4) serving as a catalyst to translate recommendations into actions.

PLANS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

During Fiscal Year 1982, the Commission will continue to build upon the three major priorities it set for Fiscal Year 1981. The major focus for improving the management and dissemination of Federal information will be the implementation of the recommendations of the Public Sector/Private Sector Task Force

Report. Work with other agencies and state and local groups, particularly in rural areas, will continue. Working with the Congressional Research Service and the Department of Agriculture and others, NCLIS will continue to provide information to Congress on methods to harness the newest technologies to provide improved information services to citizens in rural areas. With the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) to 1983, the Commission will continue to work with the appropriate Congressional committees to develop specifications for new and revised legislation in the library/information field. As was described above, three task forces will complete their work in 1982, and recommendations from all three groups will shape the programs of NCLIS. Building upon its earlier work, NCLIS will continue to work on improving the structure of networks to meet users' needs more effectively.

The major initiatives for 1982 build upon the work of the four task forces, the recommendations from the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services, and the Commission's earlier assessments of the needs and concerns of the citizens of this country. They also implement the Administration's mandate to be more cost-effective, in partnership with private sector and volunteer efforts. Because of its extensive contacts with state and local officials and with the private sector, NCLIS is in a unique position to recommend policies on the appropriate roles of the Federal sector in library/information programs. This is especially relevant in the upcoming debates on the New Federalism. Of course, the primary mission of the Commission will continue to be the improvement of library and information services to all citizens.

SUMMARY

The modest beginnings of Federal assistance to libraries occurred in the 1930s. More than thirty years later the President established a commission to make recommendations about the Federal role in supporting libraries and in developing national library/information policy and plans. The guiding principles, the Commission concluded, were that the American people should be provided with library and information services adequate to meet their needs and that a permanent body should be established at the national level to pursue this goal in the national interest. As a result, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science was created as a permanent, independent agency to advise both the Executive and Legislative Branches. In its first ten years, the Commission has built a solid record of achievements which have had an impact on every library and information resource, every state and territory in this country, and citizens in every walk of life. The Commission plans to continue to provide the leadership and focus for research and policy analysis in the library/information field that is needed as our society becomes increasingly information-dependent.

Introduction

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) is a permanent, independent agency in the Executive Branch, established by Public Law 91-345, which was signed into law by the President on July 20, 1970. Because the first meeting of the Commission was held in September of 1971, NCLIS has just completed its first decade of service to the President, to the Congress, and to the people of the United States. In recognition of this major milestone, the Commission presents its tenth Annual Report in three parts: (1) Fiscal Year 1981 in Review and Future Plans; (2) NCLIS: A Decade of Accomplishment; and (3) The Origins of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

FISCAL YEAR 1981 IN REVIEW

During 1981, NCLIS continued its strong emphasis on promoting implementation of the resolutions of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services held in 1979. The Commission has incorporated several resolutions into its own plan of activities for 1981 and the following years.

The National Commission has worked with the Congress to review existing library and information science legislation and to help write specifications for new legislation. It has also assisted offices that report to the Congress, including the Library of Congress and the General Accounting Office.

A major effort this year has concerned the appropriate role of the Federal Government in the dissemination of Federal information. The report of the Public/Private Sector Task Force proved to be a significant milestone in the effort to identify the appropriate roles of the public and private sectors in providing information services. The Commission has also continued to work with the Office of Management and Budget on implementing the Paperwork Reduction Act, and with other agencies in both the Executive and Legislative Branches to improve the management and diffusion of information paid for by the taxpayers.

In carrying out its mandate to give assistance to state and local agencies, professional groups, and the private sector, the Commission has cooperated with the Intermountain Community Learning/Information Center Project which serves the information needs of rural Americans in four Western states. It has jointly sponsored a task force with the Special Libraries Association (SLA) on the role of special libraries in nationwide networks. It has also joined forces with the American Library Association (ALA) in promoting literacy projects in libraries.

Three task forces to the Commission have been active this year, in addition to the SLA task force. The Public/Private Sector Task Force published its final report, *Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services.* The Task Forces on Community Information and Referral Services and on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities will be reporting to the Commission in 1982.

Because of the growing importance of transborder data flow, reciprocity concerns, and other international information issues, the Commission has expanded its role in the international library/information policy area. In 1982 the Commission will hold its first meeting outside the country to coincide with the meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA).

In the future, NCLIS will continue to work for the improved management and dissemination of Federal information. The Commission will also continue to work with Congress on developing specifications for library/information legislation. Finally, the Commission will build upon its extensive work in networking and the applications of technology to expand resource sharing programs among libraries and to improve library/information services.

NCLIS: A DECADE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Central to NCLIS' mission and accomplishments is the continual assessment of the changing library/information needs of the citizens of the United States. During its first ten years the Commission has developed three significant stages and is now well into a fourth. In the formative years, 1971-73, NCLIS was established and its mission was defined. In 1973 the Commission sponsored a User Needs Conference in Denver, Colorado, to define the library and information service needs of many special constituencies in the United States. Directions identified at the Denver Conference, together with regional hearings on user needs held between 1973 and 1975, led to the formation of the National Program Document, the first major publication to articulate Commission goals and objectives. The years 1975 to 1977 were years of implementation and planning, with the National Program Document providing a framework for Commission activities. A major new responsibility, that of planning and organizing the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, was assigned by P.L. 93-568 in December 1974. Since 1977 a major thrust for Commission activities has been the coordination of the White House Conference and the implementation of its resolutions. More recent major activities have included the work of several task forces and assistance with library-related legislation.

THE ORIGINS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

For most of its history the United States has had no national policy concerning libraries. In the 1930s the American Library Association published a report calling for a Federal level library agency to provide nationwide leadership in the library movement. A small Library Services Division was authorized in the Office of Education shortly afterwards. It was not until 1956 that Federal assistance to public libraries became a reality with the passage of the Library Services Act. In the beginning this Act focussed on rural library needs. By 1966, urban library support and construction authorities had been added along with interlibrary cooperation and services to institutions and special constituencies. As the Federal Government became more involved with funding library programs, the need for a comprehensive library policy became apparent.

Late in 1966 the National Advisory Commission on Libraries was established and directed to review the role of libraries as part of the evolving national information systems, to review all factors bearing on the use of libraries, to look at the funding situation of libraries, and to make recommendations for action to ensure an effective library system for the nation. The fundamental recommendation of the Commission was that a basic tenet of our national policy should be the provision of library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the country. The principal means of achieving this goal would be the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a permanent and independent agency to recommend policies and plans to the Administration and Congress. On July 20, 1970, President Nixon signed the bill that created NCLIS.

The Commission mandate has not changed. It is still a national goal to meet the library and information service needs of the people of the United States. As the Commission begins its second decade, we look forward to providing continuing leadership and guidance to the nation's providers and users of library and information services.

Fiscal Year 1981 in Review and Future Plans

INTRODUCTION

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) is unique in the Federal Government. As the only independent agency to advise both the Executive and Legislative Branches on information policy, it plays very significant roles for the government and for the library and information users of this country. It serves as a resident expert for all branches of the government in the library/information field. With information activities comprising almost half of the Gross National Product, this is a crucial area of expertise. As an independent agency, NCLIS serves as an honest broker bringing together individuals from all branches of government with those at the state and local levels and with representatives from the private sector. Through its extensive network of contacts with individuals and associations in the library/information field, it is able to provide a forum for the entire community. The Commission also serves as a catalyst identifying problems, suggesting solutions, and making things happen.

As part of its ongoing planning process to carry out these roles, the Commission established priorities for Fiscal Year 1981. Among the major sources of ideas were the President's message to Congress which transmitted the White House Conference on Library and Information Services report, the recommendations of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce, the Commissioners' own careful examination of the 64 White House Conference resolutions, and their own assessments of issues and program areas. The Commissioners determined that NCLIS should emphasize three areas of activity for the year: (1) the development of specifications for revised library and information services legislation; (2) improving the dissemination of Federal information; and (3) resource sharing and the application of technology.

The sections that follow report on how the Commission carried out its various roles and responsibilities during Fiscal Year 1981. A final section indicates what direction NCLIS activities will take in the near future.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES: CONTINUING ACTIVITIES

During 1981, NCLIS continued its strong emphasis on promoting implementation of the resolutions of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, a major user needs assessment. In fulfillment of the Commission's dual responsibilities to implement the resolutions of the White House Conference and advise government agencies on matters pertaining to library and information services, the Chairman sent to the head of each government agency a letter enclosing copies of the resolution(s) for which that agency was considered to have primary responsibility and requesting information on actions being taken or planned to implement the resolutions(s). All agencies have responded and have provided information on their implementation of the resolutions. In addition to urging others to adopt the resolutions, the Commission incorporated several resolutions into its own plan of activities for 1981 and beyond.

The Commission continues to work closely with the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce (WHCLIST), which held its second plenary meeting in Detroit in September. This was done in conjunction with a regional oversight hearing on the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) held by the Commission at the request of the Chairman of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee. The WHCLIST participants received reports of activities in 40 states and four territories engendered by the White House Conference and the preconferences. A number of speakers discussed critical issues and ongoing activities.

Eleven critical areas were identified by WHCLIST for measuring progress, including the enactment of legislation to increase library funding and to authorize multitype library cooperation, adult/user education programs, continuing education for librarians, and efforts to heighten library visibility and public awareness. The next annual meeting is scheduled for September 1982 in Atlanta, and at least one meeting of the steering committee wil take place at the ALA midwinter meeting in Denver in January.

ASSISTANCE TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The National Commission has been working closely with members of Congress to review existing library and information science legislation. Recognizing that a fundamental element for improving library and information services is carefully constructed legislation to meet current needs, the Commission has devoted considerable attention to developing specifications for such improved legislation. A first effort in this direction, the "Proposed National Library and Information Services Act" included in the White House Conference's *Final Report: Summary*, was based on the 64 resolutions of the White House Conference.

Beginning in September, the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor, under the chairmanship of Congressman Paul Simon, held a series of oversign hearings on the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) in various cities around the country. At the request of Representative Simon, NCLIS asisted with these hearing by helping to identify witnesses from a wide range of interests, to ensure a balanced representation of views, and also by helping to clarify the issues to be discussed. When the Subcommittee Members were unexpectedly required to remain in Washington, D.C. for a critical budget vote, the Commission conducted hearings in Detroit on their behalf and provided the transcript to the Subcommittee.

NCLIS has been asked to analyze the results of these hearings and recommend specifications for legislation early in 1982. Our major concerns in this area have been to determine the appropriate role of the Federal Government, to make certain that the greatest needs are identified and met, and to ensure that the government gets maximum return on its approximately five percent share of public library budgets.

This assistance to Congress from the Commission builds not only on the recommendations from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services but also on those from our follow-up task forces to that Conference. The Commission's Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services has completed its work and will prepare its report. Recommendations from the Task Force will be incorporated into the specifications for legislation. Another important series of findings and recommendations are those of the Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities. This Task Force held hearings and heard valuable testimony on the special needs of the many cultural minorities in this country, and this information will also be incorporated into the legislative specifications.

The Commission has also assisted some of the offices that report to Congress. NCLIS has funded a major project, in cooperation with the Library of Congress and the Federal Library Committee, on intergovernmental library cooperation. This project was undertaken to propose ways to improve coordination of government (Federal, state and local) libraries and information resources and services to meet both national and local needs and improve the dissemination of government information. The General Accounting Office requested and received advice on its plans for information resources management.

ASSISTANCE TO THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The most important assistance the Commission offered to the Executive Branch during 1981 was in the area of determining the role of the Federal government in improving the dissemination of Federal information. The completion of the report of the NCLIS Public Sector/Private Sector Task Force marked a major milestone in the effort to identify the appropriate roles of the public and private sectors (both for-profit and not-for-profit) in providing information services. The Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has singled it out as providing extremely useful information for fulfillment of its repsonsibilities under the Paperwork Reduction Act (Public Law 96-511). The report will be distributed widely, and copies will go to the senior agency officials responsible for information resources management for use in the cost-effective diffusion of information paid for by the taxpayers. The General Accounting Office has also commented on the report's usefulness for its examination of Federal information practices.

Late in Fiscal Year 1981, NCLIS staff organized an informal round table of senior officials responsible for Federal information programs in both Executive and Legislative Branch agencies to discuss the impact of the Paperwork Reduction Act on Federal publishing programs and the use of standards in Federal publishing. This was an important step in the Commission's continuing effort to improve the dissemination of Federal information. During Fiscal Year 1982, the Commission will continue to hold informal monthly meetings of a wider scope in terms of both attendance and subject matter to provide a forum in which Federal agencies in both the Executive and Legislative Branches can discuss problems of mutual concern and share information on their solutions.

The Commission has continued to work with Federal agencies individually and in small groups to assist them in improving their dissemination and management of information. The Office of Management and Budget, for example, has requested and received assistance from NCLIS in implementing the Paperwork Reduction Act. The Department of Education has solicited assistance in formulating the requirements of a study to improve its library/information operations. In response to requests, the Commission has also assisted the National Agricultural Library, the National Center for Education Statistics, and other agencies in improving the dissemination of Federal information.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES, PROFESSIONAL GROUPS, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The Commission continues to work closely with state and local agencies, professional and trade associations, and individuals on issues in the library/information field. One of these efforts resulted in a study of Federal information centers and their relationship to the Government Printing Office Depository Library Program and existing libraries. In another effort, the Commission is carrying forward its mandated responsibility to study the information needs of rural Americans by working closely with the National Agricultural Library and also by giving support and guidance to the program of the Intermountain Community Learning/Information Center Project. This is a grassroots activity, essentially dependent on the state and local governments and the state extension services in Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

Because many of its programs and activities relate to resource sharing, a principal Commission effort has been the Task Force (jointly sponsored by NCLIS and the Special Libraries Association (SLA)) on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs. This Task Force held a total of four meetings, and its final report will be completed early in 1982. Even before publication of its final report, this Task Force can take credit for a significant accomplishment. One of the major factors deterring special libraries from joining networks using the services of OCLC, Inc., which provides an important on-line cataloging service, was the OCLC requirement that libraries contribute all of their current Roman alphabet on-line cataloging to the OCLC database.

The President of SLA and the Task Force Chairman wrote to the President of OCLC that special libraries would join networks using OCLC services if they could maintain control of proprietary information. The response from OCLC clarified its cataloging requirement and stated that no library would be required to share information considered proprietary or classified that would not be available for general research or lending.

NCLIS has worked closely with the White House Conference on Aging, assisting their staff in the earliest planning stages and sharing information with them from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Dr. Bessie B. Moore, Vice Chairman of NCLIS, will attend as an official observer.

The Commission's efforts toward combatting illiteracy have progressed with the help of individual libraries and professional and trade associations. NCLIS is an active participant in the Coalition for Literacy of the American Library Association. At the Commission's invitation, Mrs. Barbara Bush visited the Enoch Pratt Library Literacy Center and plans to visit additional libraries to help encourage volunteers to participate in literacy programs in libraries.

The Commission has continued its efforts to promote awareness of NCLIS, its activities, and its goals in the library and information community, including public, professional, and private organizations and individuals. In addition, NCLIS has sought to improve its own awareness of developments in the community by scheduling both of its 1981 meetings in conjunction with meetings of major associations. The April meeting was held in Chicago in conjunction with the National Information Conference and Exposition sponsored by the Information Industry Association, and the June meeting was held in Atlanta in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association.

TASK FORCE ACTIVITIES

In 1979, NCLIS established a Task Force on the roles of government and private organizations with respect to the dissemination of scientific, technical, business, and other information. This Public Sector/Private Sector Task Force was carefully assembled to include seven representatives from each of three sectors: public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit. Under the chairmanship of Robert M. Hayes, Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California—Los Angeles, the members of the Task Force reached, in most cases, unanimous agreement on seven principles which should help guide Federal Government involvement in information activities. The members of the Task Force also reached substantial, and in many cases unanimous, agreement on twenty-seven recommendations for steps to be taken in implementing these principles.

In general these principles and the recommendations are: in favor of open access to information generated by the Federal

Government; in favor of reliance upon libraries and private sector organizations (both for-profit and not-for-profit) to make readily available information that can be distributed by the Federal Government; in favor of a leadership role for government, rather than a management role; and in favor of limiting direct government intervention in the marketplace. Because the members of the Task Force emphasized strongly that the principles and recommendations should not be taken out of the context of the completed report, interested persons are referred to the final report, *Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services*, which will be available in the spring of 1982.

The Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services, under the chairmanship of Robert Croneberger, Director, Memphis-Shelby County Public Library and Information Center, has met six times. It has developed definitions and elements of information and referral, identified the problems limiting the effectiveness of information and referral efforts to date, and prepared recommendations for corrective action to minimize these problems and to improve the provision of information and referral services. Some of these recommendations will be particularly relevant to the proposed revision of the Library Services and Construction Act. The fundamental purpose of the Task Force has been to validate the premise that, if the library is to become the place in the community on which everyone depends for information services, it must provide its users from all socio-economic and cultural groups with information and, where appropriate, referral to other sources for assistance. The final Task Force report is scheduled to be presented to the Commission in 1982. The Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities, under the chairmanship of E.J. Josey, Chief of the Bureau of Specialist Library Services, New York State Education Department, has met four times and held two open hearings at the annual meeting of the American Library Association in San Francisco in late June. A subcommittee will prepare a draft of the final report for review by the full Task Force at its final meeting in the summer of 1982. The report will include recommendations for improvement in five broad areas: materials and resources, personnel, programming, funding, and needs. Elements of these recommendations will include: legislative provisions; equitable distribution of available funds; programming for cultural awareness; cooperation with other service agencies; recruitment of minorities into librarianship; education (including continuing education) of library personnel; collection development, utilization and preservation; production of multi-media materials by and for minorities; and literacy programs.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For several years the Commission has been taking note of international issues in library and information services but has not explored these issues in detail. As the international policy issues in this area grow in importance, NCLIS is focussing greater attention on them. Because international cooperation and understanding was one of the five White House Conference themes, the Commission is carefully assessing its role in helping implement the resolutions that address this theme. In 1982 the Commission will hold its first meeting outside the country, in Montreal, to coincide with the meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions and thereby facilitate discussion of international activities related to the Commission's role and mandate. In the future, NCLIS will continue to be active in gathering national views and coordinating policies.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS AND PLANS

A. Three Major Priorities

The three major priorities the Commission set for 1981 will be continued and expanded in 1982.

1. Improved dissemination of Federal Information

NCLIS will continue the monthly meetings with senior officials in both the Executive and Legislative Branches to explore the use of standard numbering for government publications, including those prepared under contract; the role of the public and private sectors; methods for saving money in disseminating information paid for by the taxpayers; and other information policy issues.

A major program in this area will be the analysis of recommendations in the Public Sector/Private Sector Task Force report, which will presented to the full Commission at its first meeting in 1982. NCLIS will undoubtedly undertake a major program to help the Federal Government implement some of the recommendations of the Task Force. NCLIS will also continue to work with the Office of Management and Budget on implementation of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

An effort of growing importance is the Intermountain Community Learning/Information Center Project. The project's primary focus is on the distribution and accessibility of information in rural areas. Though many different information sources and services are needed, the dissemination of Federal information is especially important in rural communities. The Commission is also cooperating with the Congressional Research Service in planning for a May 1982 workshop for Members of Congress and their staffs on computer-based information systems and services in agriculture.

The Commission will also continue to work with the Government Printing Office, the National Technical Information Service and other agencies, government documents librarians, and the users of Federal publications on the improved diffusion of Federal information and the elimination of unnecessary duplication of effort.

2. *The Development of Specifications for Revised Library and Information Services Legislation*

After the oversight hearings being held by the House Postsecondary Education Committee are completed, Commission staff will collect pertinent information from the hearings record, as well as from the White House Conference recommendations, our follow-up task forces, and a myriad of other sources, and present the Committee with potential specification for new or amended library and information services legislation. NCLIS will consult with principal associations such as the American Library Association, Chief Officers of State Library Agencies, and American Society for Information Science in drawing up the specifications.

3. *Resource Sharing and Application of Technology*

Building upon the work of the Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs, the Library of Congress/Federal Library Committee, and a decade of major studies and programs in networking, the Commission will assist in a study on how networks can be structured to meet the needs of users more effectively. NCLIS also expects to begin a study of ways to bridge the gap between different kinds of networks.

B. Additional Activities

The Commission will also continue to serve as a resident expert by assisting Members of Congress and their staffs in answering questions from their constituents. NCLIS receives requests weekly for information ranging from the location of a public library in a sports arena to nationwide statistics on library service to citizens in rural areas. It will expand its network of contacts within the profession to enable it to continue to provide information accurately and promptly.

In addition to its work with Congress, the Commission will continue to work with the Administration, state and local governments, and the private sector on several issues of interest. The Commission will explore ways to carry out its mandate to serve the information needs of rural areas and of elderly persons. We will continue to work with the National Agricultural Library and the Congress on our Rural America Program. We will also help implement the resolutions of the White House Conference on Aging that are concerned with libary and information services.

In summary, the five major initiatives for 1982 build upon the work of four task forces, the recommendations from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, and the needs and concerns of the citizens of this country. They also implement the Administration's desire to be more cost-effective, in partnership with the private sector and volunteer efforts. Because of its extensive contacts with state and local officials and with the private sector, NCLIS is able to recommend policies on the appropriate roles of the Federal sector. This should be especially relevant in the upcoming debates on the New Federalism. As always, our primary goal shall be the improvement of library and information services to all citizens.

A Decade
Accomplishment
2

NCLIS: A Decade of Accomplishment

INTRODUCTION

In July 1970, Congress passed the act which established the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, a permanent independent agency charged with the responsibility to develop and recommend plans for a policy to meet national goals. The "Statement of Policy" in the enabling legislation (P.L. 91-345) states:

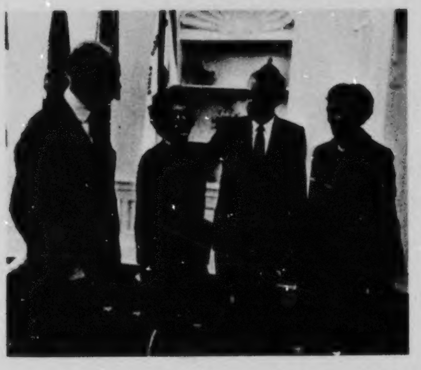
> The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

With such a mandate the newly established Commission began the first of a continuing series of needs assessments. What were the library and information service needs of the American people? What were our national goals for library and information services? How could we be sure these services would utilize most effectively the Nation's resources?

These questions must be asked and answered over and over again. Yesterday's answer may not fit tomorrow's needs or even today's needs. The process of the ongoing assessment often proves more valuable than the result of any single review. Also, each new assessment helps meet the objectives of the previous one.

The National Commission has undertaken a number of needs assessments, each of which forms a significant part in an ongoing process. One of these was a conference held in Denver, Colorado in 1973 which took some important first steps toward defining the library and information service needs of many special

President Johnson receives the report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries from Dan Lacy, Verner Clapp and Douglas Knight.



President Nixon receives officials of the American Library Trustee Association in an appointment arranged by Representative Gerald Ford.

President Ford dedicates the Pekin (IL) Public Library and Dirksen Congressional Leadership Research Center (photo courtesy of Gerald R. Ford Library).

President Carter ends his keynote speech at the White House Conference.

constituencies in the United states. Another assessment was made through a number of regional hearings held between 1972 and 1975. Subsequently the Commission published *Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action*, which became the program document that guided NCLIS efforts for the next five years. A primary focus of the National Program was on the needs of the library and information service profession and organizations. A major assessment was the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, which focussed on user needs and is currently a major driving force behind the Commission's activities. Clearly the framework and the thrust of the Commission's efforts have changed over time as new needs are identified and old ones are resolved or become less important.

Library and information policy development is a dynamic process. The Commission has enthusiastically assumed the leadership role in encouraging the process to continue. During its first ten years, the Commission has been active on a great many fronts in pursuit of its mandate to establish policies that will help ensure that the citizens of the Nation have equal opportunity of access to library and information resources adequate to their needs. It has convened conferences and regional hearings, commissioned task forces and committees—all to meet its mandated responsibilitiy of advising Congress and the Administration.

In the pages that follow is a review of a decade of accomplishment. The activities and events that are recorded have been assembled under the eight objectives that were part of the National Program Document.* This Document is the only long range national library/information planning tool that has been officially endorsed in principle by all the major library/information services organizations in the Nation. Because of this consensus, NCLIS has used the eight objectives as guidelines for developing its specific programs since 1975. Although their flexibility and lasting value has been evident over the years, the Commission has necessarily changed with the times. New developments and demands have led it into areas not fully anticipated or covered in the original intent of the objectives.

In viewing the Commission's first decade of accomplishment from the perspective of these objectives, it becomes evident that several of them relate to subsequent activities and programs not fully anticipated in the scope of their original intent. This report has, in some cases, expanded on the original scope of the eight objectives to provide a convenient framework for discussion and summary of the Commission's record of accomplishments. A link with appropriate White House Conference themes and resolutions is made at the end of each discussion.

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*See Appendix II for a summary of this document.

Ten years from now, when we write about our second decade, the accomplishments will be different but the basic mission will remain the same: The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science serves to advise on plans and policies to best meet the library and information needs of the people of the United States.

OBJECTIVE 1. ENSURE THAT BASIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES ARE ADEQUATE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF ALL LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Meeting this objective was one of the earliest concerns of the Commission. During its first year, it awarded three contracts to develop information about present and potential needs; social, economic, and technical requirements; and funding sources for library and information services. On the basis of the results of two of these studies, NCLIS sponsored a comprehensive analysis of user needs, the keystone of which was a conference held in Denver, Colorado in May 1973, to review those needs.

In 1973, a needs assessment was viewed as a critical first step in planning library and information service systems. The report of the Denver Conference stated, "Although the reasons for examining user needs are not hard to state, defining and articulating these needs is a deceptively difficult task. Eventually we must have a continuing system of appraisal. . . through which the information-providing institutions of the Nation develop and maintain a close and accurate understanding of the ways in which the present and future needs of their constituents can be served." The Conference became the first of several user needs assessments that the Commission conducted during its first decade.

Also in 1973, a contract was awarded for a study to develop alternatives for financing public libraries. The reports of this study and of the Denver Conference on User Needs were published in 1974. The following year, NCLIS decided to:

(1) prepare a National Inventory of Library Needs updating the 1965 inventory prepared by the American Library Association; and
(2) commission a study of the effectiveness of Federal programs for funding public library services.

These two studies confirmed a number of widely held opinions. While funding for public libraries had doubled in constant dollars during the ten years between the inventories, most of the increase in funding had been borne by local communities, with minor increases in state funding and with the Federal share actually declining. At the same time, the resources available for all libraries nationwide were 40 percent short of the indicated needs, with school library resources barely meeting one-quarter of the needs. The Alternatives for Financing Public Libraries study recommended that over a period of time, the state share of public library funding should be increased from 13 percent to 50 percent; that the Federal share be increased from 5 percent to 20 percent; and that the local share, which is based on the retrogressive property tax, be reduced from 82 percent to 30 percent.

Using data previously collected for NCLIS, the Urban Libraries Council funded a study on state aid to public libraries. The study concluded that public libraries are an integral part of the states' mandate to provide public educational services and that the pattern and level of state fiscal support should reflect an increase in state aid and an improvement in the present system of state support for public libraries. NCLIS published and distributed the report in cooperation with the Urban Libraries Council.

The Commisssion's interest was by no means confined to public libraries. The National Inventory yielded valuable information about many types of libraries. Because it showed shortcomings in the library media centers of the Nation's schools, NCLIS established a Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Center in the National Program.

The report of the Task Force established a rationale for including school library media programs in networking and recommended action by various agencies and groups. The Implementation Committee of the Task Force has disseminated the report widely and has produced a microfiche library of the experiences of school library media centers that *have* been involved in networking, for the use of others who wish to undertake such activity.

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services (See discussion under Objective 8) made over a dozen resolutions addressing the adequacy of basic library and information services at the local level. As a follow-up action to these resolutions, NCLIS established in 1980 a Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services to develop ways to help libraries expand their services beyond their own collections in meeting the needs of their users.

OBJECTIVE 2. PROVIDE ADEQUATE SPECIAL SERVICES TO SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES, INCLUDING THE UNSERVED

In June 1972, The Commission decided to begin a concerted effort to expand its understanding of needs for library and information service. The Denver Conference on User Needs was convened to serve as a forum for the discussion and review of available user needs information. Much of the discussion focussed on the needs of special contituencies. The regional hearings that the Commission held between 1973 and 1975 revealed even more concerns about services to special constituencies. A clear result of these assessments was the Commission's action in 1973 to establish a Committee to examine the special problems of American Indians. As a result of its inquiries, the Committee recommended that the Commission ask the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to appoint an officer responsible for library affairs and development of a long-range program for providing library and information services to American Indians.

In response to the Commission's request, the BIA, working with the Department of Interior Library, developed a draft plan and presented it to a preconference of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. This preconference, called by the Commission to provide a national forum for American Indians living on or near reservations to express their needs, produced a recommendation for an Indian Omnibus Library Act. The national White House Conference accepted the recommendation as a resolution. Preconferences conducted by the states and other special groups included among their recommendations a number that pertained to the concerns of special constituencies, including cultural minorities, the disabled, the hearing-impaired, and the geographically remote. Several resolutions were adopted based on these recommendations. However, because of the complexities of the needs of cultural minorities, these needs could not be adequately addressed by either the preconferences or the White House Conference. Recognizing the importance of better identifying these needs, in 1980 the Commission established a Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities in order to identify special needs and find ways to meet them.

OBJECTIVE 3. STRENGTHEN EXISTING STATEWIDE RESOURCES AND SYSTEMS

NCLIS has always recognized the crucial importance of the states in any effort to improve library and information services. The Commission's legislation includes authorization to advise. . . "state, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences." During a number of Commission hearings, testimony described extraordinarily effective state library agencies and others that were far less effective.

A program for improving state library agency services was begun in 1976 and completed in 1979. As a first step toward strengthening the state library agencies and updating their skills, NCLIS awarded a contract to the University of Pittsburgh to conduct a series of management institutes and workshops for personnel of state library agencies. The first of these institutes, for chief officers only, provided instruction, practice, and evaluation in developing multi-type library systems, correlating state and national planning, applying evaluation models, and coping with the human factors that influence statewide decision-making. Subsequent workshops provided training for state library personnel in the basic communication and human relations skills necessary for them to provide effective consulting services to libraries throughout their states.

During much of this time, NCLIS and the White House Conference staff were working closely with the state library agencies in planning and conducting the state and territorial preconferences, for which the state library agencies had primary responsibility. The national White House Conference passed a number of resolutions pertaining to strengthening statewide resources and systems, including resolutions directed toward promoting interlibrary cooperation and networking within and among states and strengthening state library consulting staffs.

OBJECTIVE 4. ENSURE BASIC AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PERSONNEL ESSENTIAL TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NATIONAL PROGRAM

The Commission recognized, almost from its first meeting, that the quality of information personnel was critical to the improvement of library and information services nationwide. It was clear that for many years to come most of the personnel who would assume leadership in national planning for library and information services were already practicing in the field, so the initial emphasis would need to be on updating the skills of current practitioners. To this end, the Commission awarded a contract to the Catholic University of America to plan a national program for the continuing education of library and information professionals and technicians.

The report defines those who need continuing education as everyone in the field, identifies the five weakest content areas and, most importantly, proposes an apparatus for providing the needed services: A Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE).

At an implementation conference convened by NCLIS in the fall of 1974, the CLENE concept was enthusiastically endorsed by representatives of the library and information community. In January 1975, CLENE became an independent entity, and within a year, it had begun operation and obtained funding from a variety of sources other than NCLIS. Since then, it has continued to function with remarkable effectiveness.

The White House Conference passed several resolutions relating to the education and continuing education of librarians and information specialists in such areas as networking, new technologies and international information exchange.

OBJECTIVE 5. COORDINATE EXISTING FEDERAL PROGRAMS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE

In addtion to the activities that *directly* further this objective, a number of advisory and cooperative relationships with other Federal agencies have been established during the Commission's first decade. Lacking authority to impose coordination requirements on other agencies, the Commission has sought to develop cooperative efforts with agencies involved in the field of library and information services. The Commission's responsibility for advising governments and agencies and coordinating activities at the Federal, State and local levels is clearly stated in P.L. 91-345, its authorizing law.

In 1980, NCLIS, in cooperation with LC and the Federal Library Committee (FLC), started a major project to identify ways to improve coordination of government (Federal, state and local) libraries and information resources and services to meet both national and local needs. Known as the Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project, its report will be issued in the coming fiscal year.

For a number of years, NCLIS served as an informal advisor to the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources in the Office of Education, and Commission members and staff served on the advisory committees of several study contracts of the Office.

NCLIS has also provided advice to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), whose survey data and analyses are essential for maintaining quantitative knowlege of the status of library and information services. For example, the National Inventory of Library Needs (See Objective 1) was affordable only because the NCES data had already been collected and were made available by NCES to our contractor.

The NCLIS Task Force on Computer-to-Computer Protocols (see Objective 8) was a joint effort with the National Bureau of Standards. There have been many similar cooperative efforts with other agencies, including the National Agricultural Library, the National Library of Medicine, the Copyright Office, the Domestic Council, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the National Science Foundation and virtually every other Federal agency in either the Executive or Legislative Branch concerned with information policy and programs.

In addition to these mostly bilateral efforts, NCLIS participates in most interagency groups concerned with libraries and information. Some of these groups are: the Federal Library Committee; the Federal Interagency Committee on Education; and the Federal Information Managers.

The need to coordinate Federal programs was a significant concern of the White House Conference, which accepted ten resolutions addressing this need. A separate pre-White House Conference was also held by the Federal Library community under the leadership of the Federal Library Committee.

OBJECTIVE 6. ENCOURAGE THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO BECOME AN ACTIVE PARTNER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAM

There can be no question that the success of a nationwide program for library and information services depends on the active involvement of the private sector. This has always been quite clear to the Commission, a substantial portion of whose members have come from the private sector.

One of the Commission's early study reports, *Elements of Information Resources Policy: Library and Other Information Services*, dealt extensively with the interactions among the various sectors (public, private for-profit, and private not-for-profit). The private sector was heavily involved in the Conference on Resolution of Copyright Issues and the subsequent study of photocopying (See Objective 8). The Task Force on Computer-to-Computer Protocols (See Objective 8), for example, attracted so much attention in the private sector that there were more observers than there were Task Force participants. At the request of the Domestic Council, NCLIS convened a conference of experts to discuss a national information policy. The Council's report to the President, *National Information Policy*, was published by the Commission in 1976 to insure its wide distribution to the interested audiences.

In 1979, NCLIS established a Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations. The Task Force, which includes balanced representation from each of the three sectors (public, private for-profit, and private not-for-profit), was charged with developing principles that would help minimize or resolve the inevitable tensions between the public and private sectors in the development and provision of information services.

Prior to the White House Conference, the Commission, with the special encouragement of its Chairman, Charles Benton, initiated two projects that were aimed at involving the private sector in the Conference. First, NCLIS and the American Society for Information Science sponsored a series of meetings with a group of people who became known as the Information Community Organization Heads. Secondly, the Chairman appointed an Information Community Advisory Committee composed of representatives from all three sectors of the information community. The majority of the members of both of these groups were from the private sector.

Several of the resolutions emerging from the White House Conference major theme of Library and Information Services for Organizations and the Professions deal directly with the private sector. Subsequently NCLIS, in cooperation with the Special Libraries Association (SLA), established a Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs which included representation of both private and public sector special libraries.

OBJECTIVE 7. ESTABLISH A LOCUS OF FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY CHARGED WITH IMPLEMENTING THE NATIONAL NETWORK AND COORDINATING THE NATIONAL PROGRAM UNDER THE POLICY GUIDANCE OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION

Recognizing both the need for a coordinating agency and the difficulties involved in assigning authority for "implementing the national network and coordinating the National Program," the Commission has stressed the need for a thorough investigation of the possible alternatives for a governance structure.

Between 1976 and 1980 the Commission initiated and/or was a participant in three activities that provided for public discussion in the library and information community and the private sector on the issue of governance. The first was a jointly sponsored conference with the School of Library and Information Science at the University of Pittsburgh. This meeting provided an opportunity for the "stakeholders" to be heard on the subject of networks and their functions, objectives and governance. The conference was co-chaired by the Chairman of NCLIS and the Dean of the library school, and its proceedings were published as *Structure and Governance of Library Networks* in 1979.

The pivotal role of the Library of Congress (LC) in any widespread effort in the field makes it one of the major foci of cooperative efforts. By law, the Librarian of Congress is the only permanent member of NCLIS. From its inception, NCLIS has participated in the work of LC's Network Advisory Committee (NAC) and has used the opportunity not only to provide objective input to NAC's deliberations but also to communicate with the other

Committee members, who represent the communities involved in networking. A second opportunity for the discussion of governance of a nationwide network was afforded by the Network Advisory Committee's paper on the governance of the evolving nationwide bibliographic network. The paper was developed at a two-day meeting of NAC and then shared both by mail and in open fora at various meetings of the American Library Association, the Special Libraries Association and the American Society for Information Science.

Another Commission activity that provided considerable opportunity for the discussion of governance of a national program was the series of studies on the necessity, desirability and organization of a National Periodicals Systems or Center. In studies by both NCLIS and the Council on Library Resources, the issue of governance was discussed and many suggestions considered. As is mentioned elsewhere in this report, in the revision of the Higher Education Act in 1979, a Title II, Part D was added that includes a governance structure modeled after the recommendation of the NCLIS Task Force on a National Periodicals System. Implementation of that part of the Higher Education Act is awaiting funds and further study.

OBJECTIVE 8. PLAN, DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A NATIONWIDE NETWORK OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Regarding this objective the National Program Document states, "The National Commission believes that only by interrelating the pluralistic cooperative programs of the past and providing a national frame of reference for future development will the Nation be able to achieve optimum exploitation of the rich information and knowledge resources in the United States." Thus a large number of the Commission's major accomplishments over the past decade directly or indirectly relate to this objective.

a. Copyright

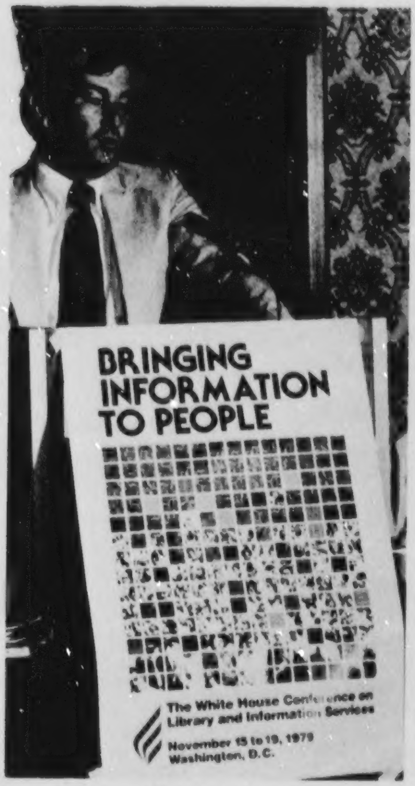
The subject of copyright has been of continuing interest to the Commission since its inception. One of its first communications to the Congress was a recommendation on the pending revision of the Copyright Law. A major unresolved issue at the time was whether library photocopying for the purpose of interlibrary loan constituted copyright infringement and whether the practice was adversely affecting the revenues of the copyright owners.

Alphonse Trezza, former NCLIS Executive Director and Frederick Burkhardt, Chairman Emeritus, NCLIS.

NCLIS meeting in New Orleans, 1978.

March 1979 White House meeting with Presidential advisors Richard Hardin and Al Stern.

Joint Congressional Hearing at the White House Conference.


BRINGING INFORMATION TO PEOPLE
The White House Conference on Library and Information Services
November 15 to 19, 1979
Washington, D.C.

Congressman Charles Rose at the White House Conference.

Amy Carter and her class search a data base at the White House Conference Information Center.

NCLIS Vice Chairman Bessie B. Moore uses a computer terminal during the White House Conference.

In 1974, the Chairman of the Commission and the Register of Copyrights convened a continuing Conference on Resolution of Copyright Issues to which representatives of virtually every constituency with an interest in the problem were invited. One of the proposals to the Conference called for the collection of data on the amount and type of library photocopying and the cost of administering a royalty payment mechanism. The Conference adopted this recommendation, and NCLIS agreed to sponsor the study.

With additional funding from the National Science Foundation and the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU), NCLIS awarded a contract to King Research Company that resulted in the first analysis of library photocopying, performed with the participation of both users and owners of copyrighted material, and provided a factual basis for subsequent negotiations.

At the Commission's request, Congress added a section to the Copyright Revision Act that called for a review of the photocopying provisions at intervals no greater than five years. NCLIS in conjunction with a number of Federal agencies and representatives of the library and publishing fields, helped make another modification to the Act that would allow photocopying for interlibrary loan, but provide protection for copyright holders from abuse of this privilege. Guidelines for this modification were incorporated in the subcommittee report on the bill.

The Copyright Revision Act is a major step toward resolution of the library photocopying issue. The impact of this law will be reviewed for the first time in 1983. The Commission has already been asked to advise in the preparation of the review.

Photocopying is not the only point of contention between users and owners of copyrighted materials. The availability of video cassette recorders has prompted many educational institutions to make off-air video tape copies of television programs for classroom and other use. Producers, performers, networks, and many others objected to this practice as a violation of their rights. The Copyright Office sponsored another conference similar to those held on library photocopying to begin the process of mutual education and interaction between the parties, with the goal of reaching an accommodation. NCLIS participated in the conference and has continued to play an advisory role. The final report of the conference was subsequently accepted by Congressman Kastenmeier's subcommittee and made an official part of the Congressional Record.

b. National Information Policy

In March 1976, the President directed the Committee on the Right to Privacy (CRP) of the Domestic Council to make a comprehensive study of the emerging issues of information policy and recommend how the Federal government should address these issues. Critical matters to be examined included the growing information sector, the impact of computer and related technologies, the relationship between privacy and freedom of information, and access to information and information delivery systems. Faced with so complex a set of issues, such a broad charge, and a short time frame for its completion, the CRP asked NCLIS for assistance. The Commission organized an intensive two-day conference, at which 40 representatives of various sectors of the information community assembled to identify and analyze critical information issues from a variety of viewpoints.

The issues discussed were grouped in five categories: (1) government information collection, transfer, and dissemination; (2) information in commerce—a resource for public good and private gain; (3) the interaction between technology and government; (4) international implications of information policies and developments; and (5) preparing for the information age. The recommendations that appeared in the report to the President may be summarized as follows: (1) the United States should set as a goal the development of a coordinated national information policy; (2) establish in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Information Policy; (3) create an interagency Council on Information Policy chaired by the Director of the Office of Information Policy; and (4) create an Advisory Committee to assist the Office of Information Policy in the performance of its duties.

In January 1977, when the Committee report, *National Information Policy*, was released for publication, NCLIS was concerned that only a small number of copies would be printed. The Commission requested permission to publish the report and subsequently made it available to the Congress, concerned Executive departments, and the library and information science community. This major policy document will be reprinted by a commercial publisher as a part of a reprint collection of information policy documents issued by the Commission.

c. The White House Conference on Library and Information Services

Funds for a White House Conference on Libraries, an idea first proposed in 1957, were appropriated in 1977 at President Ford's request for a Conference that was convened in 1979 by President

Carter. Early in 1977, NCLIS convened a preliminary meeting of the White House Conference Advisory Committee to ensure that the two-year schedule for state and territorial preconferences and the White House Conference itself would be met. (See Appendices VII and IX.)

The Conference Advisory Committee, which was chaired by the NCLIS Chairman (first Frederick Burkhardt and then Charles Benton), envisioned the White House Conference as one involving a great many people and ideas coming together in a grass-roots process. Guidelines for the preconferences required that no more than one-third of the participants were to be librarians or information specialists, that the delegations to the national White House Conference were to be selected in that same proportion, and that national delegates must be persons who had participated in a state or territorial preconference.

In addition to the national conference, there were 55 state and territorial preconferences, a preconference on Library and Information Services for American Indians Living On or Near Reservations, and one for Federal Library and Information Services. Five theme conferences were also held. A total of more than 100,000 people participated in these conferences.

The national White House Conference had a strong focus on user needs supported by the more than 3,000 resolutions that emerged from the preconferences. Five theme areas emerged, covering Library and Information Services for: (1) Meeting Personal Needs; (2) Enhancing Life-Long Learning; (3) Improving Organizations and the Professions; (4) Effectively Governing Our Society; and (5) Increasing International Understanding and Cooperation.

Working with the five theme areas as guidelines, the delegates formulated 64 resolutions* that were adopted by the Conference in the final general session. These resolutions and a more detailed report of the Conference are included in the NCLIS 1979-1980 Annual Report. An Interagency Task Force was appointed to advise the President on the message to Congress responding to the White House Conference resolutions.

In March 1980, a multimedia summary report of the White House Conference was presented to the President. This report consisted of audio tapes of all major sessions, microfiche of all preconference publications, a 100-page monograph, *Final Report: Summary*, which included the resolutions, proposed programs, and a draft of a National Library and Information Services Act, and a video tape documenting the purposes, activities, and outcomes of the Conference. The complete final report, *Information for the 1980's*, was published later in the year. (See Appendix X.)

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*See Appendix VIII.

The White House Conference process did not end with the publication of these reports. In September 1980, the President delivered a message to the Congress on the White House Conference, in which he reaffirmed the importance of libraries and outlined a number of Federal initiatives under four general headings: (1) The Importance of Libraries; (2) Government Information; (3) Needs of the Disadvantaged; and (4) New Information and Communication Technologies.

The Commission's response to the White House Conference resolutions was twofold: (1) it sent copies of the pertinent resolutions to each government agency having responsibility for the area in question and to all the chief officers of state library agencies; and (2) it established its own priorities for action. All government agencies responded that they would take the resolutions under consideration. Each state has prepared a summary of how resolutions will be adopted at the state and local levels. NCLIS helped organize the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce (WHCLIST) which has the charge of following up on implementation of the White House Conference resolutions at local, state, and national levels.

The White House Conference was a major milestone in the long and continuing process of improving library and information services. Implementation of some its resolutions will take many years, if not decades, a fact reflected in the resolution calling for a convening of a White House Conference on Library and Information Services every decade to assess progress, identify new goals, and plan new means of implementation.

d. International Activities

In the early years of the Commission, NCLIS elected to focus on the domestic scene and to leave the intitiative for international cooperation in the library and information field primarily to other agencies of the Federal government. The Commission's international activities were largely confined to communicating with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and the International Federation for Documentation.

More active international support began when NCLIS responded to IFLA's request for funds to help establish its office on Universal Availability of Publications. In 1980, at the request of U.S. library/information associations via the American Library Association, NCLIS broadened its international activity and accepted responsibility for one-half of the United States national membership dues to IFLA.

A major event in the international arena was a theme conference held in preparation for the White House Conference. At this conference, nearly 100 attendees analyzed the role of U.S. library and information services in the international information community and identified the issues most appropriate for discussion at the White House Conference. The resolutions that evolved from these issues were grouped under "International Cooperation and Understanding," one of the five major themes of the White House Conference. One result of the preconference on international cooperation and understanding was the study entitled *International Information Exchange: Relevant Activities of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services*, coordinated by Robert L. Chartrand of the Library of Congress. NCLIS assisted in the preparation of this study.

Shortly afterwards, the Commission created an international cooperation planning group. The planning group recommended the establishment of a task force on international relations that would focus on four principal functions and related education and awareness activities: (1) to foster library/information work as it relates to UNESCO; (2) to provide a forum for discussion of mutual concerns between countries engaged in international information cooperation; (3) to serve as an information clearinghouse for all U.S. public and private agencies interested in international information cooperation; and (4) to recommend policies to the Department of State which represent the best interests of the United States in the information age. The Commission accepted this recommendation, but has not yet convened the Task Force because of budgetary constraints. This initiative was in response to White House Conference resolutions recommending that the United states take a more active role in international library and information activities.

e. Document Access

Frequently the most intractable problem of information access is gaining physical access to the material that contains the desired information. The first contract awarded by NCLIS to explore this problem was for a Feasibility Study of Centralized and Regionalized Interlibrary Loan Centers. The results of this study led to the award of a second contract to design a system of bibliographic and resource centers, define their scope and content, provide approximate costs of development and operation, and provide some guidance regarding their managment. The report, *Resources and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program*, and a similar study of serials access prepared for the Association of Research Libraries provided the basis for a conference called by NCLIS in April 1975 to develop further ideas and implementation strategies.

The conferees agreed that mongraphs, serials, and nonprint media had to be considered separately. They also agreed that the most critical problem was access to serials and that immediate steps should be taken to resolve the problem. In the case of nonprint media, it was decided that there was insufficient information to work with and that steps should be taken to obtain that information as a basis for further action. The situation with monographs, while serious, was felt to be less critical than that of serials, and practical considerations dictated deferral of action in favor of serials.

In response to the recommendations of the conference, NCLIS established a Task Force on a National Periodicals System charged with developing plans for a national system for the provision of periodical materials. The Task Force recommended a three-level system. On the first level the state and regional libraries would be expected to fill 75 percent to 80 percent of the requests, basically for the most frequently requested materials. A national Periodicals Center would be established with an extensive collection to fill most of the remaining requests. The third level, or level of last resort, would be existing large research libraries, which would fill the last 5 percent to 8 percent of the requests. The task force recommended that this center be operated by the Library of Congress (LC), but as a separate entity.

At LC's request, the Council on Library Resources (CLR) conducted a design study for a National Periodicals Center. NCLIS established an Advisory Committee on the National Periodicals System, whose first task was a careful examination of the CLR report. The Advisory Committee found a potential for controversy in the report and recommended an open discussion of it throughout the library and information community. NCLIS asked for comments and arranged an open forum to debate the very need for a periodicals center, as well as to discuss the roles such a center could play in document delivery, bibliographic control, preservation, and communication.

The forum, as well as some of the statements received in response to the NCLIS solicitation of comments, revealed a certain amount of skepticism, primarily in the private sector, about the need for the center, about Federal funding, about copyright liability, and about many other features of the concept. Therefore, NCLIS commissioned A.D. Little, Inc. to evaluate alternative systems for the provision of effective access to periodical literature.

In the meantime, the National Periodicals System Advisory Committee, in response to the discussion at the open forum, drafted legislation to establish a National Periodicals Center. Various drafts were widely circulated and a final text was approved by the Committee in July 1979. However, Congress, which was already preparing amendments to Title II of the Higher Education Act, wrote a Part D authorizing a National Periodicals System that closely followed the language of the NCLIS Committee's text.

Later that year, the evaluation of three alternative system concepts was completed. One system concept assumed that a national center was not necessary, because advancing technology, private initiative, and improvements already underway would lead to a solution over time. The second system was based on a National Periodicals System and Center, essentially as called for in the Task Force and CLR reports. The third system involved a national periodicals center that would function principally as a locator, referring requests to other existing sources, and maintaining only a collection of items not covered by market-oriented suppliers.

NCLIS supported the establishment of a national periodicals center as described in the legislative draft approved by the NPS Advisory Committee. It also agreed that the legislation before Congress should reflect the implications of the third system concept outlined above. Part D of Title II of the Higher Education Act has not been implemented because Congress did not appropriate funds for it.

f. Community Perspectives

During the development of the National Program Document, it became clear that there were many topics requiring more detailed development than could be included in the document itself. NCLIS commissioned more than two dozen papers to consider these topics and, in particular, to explore the relationships of various subsets of the library and information community to the National Program and the nationwide network.

In addition to these related papers, NCLIS established two task forces to address the relationship of particular communities to the nationwide network: the Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking (see Objective 1); and the Task Force on the role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs. The latter Task Force was created in cooperation with the Special Libraries Association and represents a specific action which addresses the White House Conference theme, "Library and Information Services for Improving Organizations and the Professsions."

g. Standards

As libraries throughout the country have become more and more dependent on resource sharing to meet user needs, they have formed networks which share information about the materials in participating libraries. The growing interest and activity in networking prompted the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Council on Library Resources (CLR) to sponsor a meeting in the spring of 1974 to establish a framework for achieving national bibliographic control. NCLIS was a participant in the meeting, along with representatives of the three national libraries, other concerned government agencies, and the academic, library, publishing, professional, and industrial communities.

The conference concluded that a minimum set of information needed to be defined, and it strongly recommended that a committee be established to encourage national bibliographic control. In response to the recommendation, NCLIS, NSF and CLR established the Committee for the Coordination of National Bibliographic Control (CCNBC). During its lifetime, CCNBC used four methods to advance national bibliographic control. As required by a particular situation, it: (1) set up working parties (similar in operation to NCLIS task forces); (2) commissioned studies; (3) convened meetings of representative experts; or (4) forwarded available information to the appropriate standards body with a request for action. Its efforts greatly accelerated the progress toward national bibliographic control.

The achievement of the CCNBC goal would have only limited value if the network records were not adaptable to machine-readable systems. Efficient nationwide networking requires communication of data among all kinds of systems. Unfortunately, differences in hardware and software generally prevent one system or computer from "talking" to another. Preliminary development of a computer-to-computer protocol by the Telecommunications Committee of the Information Science and Automation Division (ISAD) [now Library and Information Technology Association] of the American Library Association was progressing slowly.

In order to expedite this vital process, NCLIS and the National Bureau of Standards established a Task Force which completed the protocol within a year. Its report, *A Computer Network Protocol for Library and Information Science Applications*, has provided a basis for continuing activity to make possible the exchange of information among disparate systems.

Upon the retirement of the chairman of American National Standards Committee Z39 (the committee responsible for standards in the library and information field), NCLIS, NSF, and the Council on Library Resources established a Task Force to examine the structure, scope and funding of Z39. The report of the Task Force, *American National Standards Committee Z39: Recommended Future Directions*, suggested that a full-time director be hired, that the Committee members be elected, that the scope of Z39 be broadened, and that multiple funding sources be found in order to provide a broader base for the increased activity recommended by the Task Force.

The ANS Committee Z39 established a permanent office in the Washington, D.C. area, hired an executive director, and elected a six-member council to provide balanced representation among the principal communities served by Z39. NCLIS, NSF and CLR gave financial support to the newly structured Committee until a membership fee structure was established to provide the necessary funding base for continous operation.

h. The Role of the Library of Congress

The Library of Congress (LC) plays a pivotal role in any nationwide network of library and information services. Shortly after the publication of the National Program Document, which recommended that the Library of Congress be designated the National Library, LC and NCLIS funded a study to help clarify that role. The report of this study, *The Role of the Library of Congress in an Emerging National Network*, made recommendations for LC activities and identified those with high priority.

While this study was being completed, NCLIS and LC began a series of studies which became the Library of Congress National Data Base Project. This project grew into another series of studies partially funded by NCLIS. The objective of these studies was to help library users locate books and journals they need by linking together information stored in computers around the country.

In response to a White House Conference resolution calling for greater cooperation and coordination among the libraries of various levels of government, NCLIS, LC, and the Federal Library Committee initiated the Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project to improve coordination of government libraries and information services (See Objective 5). Alphonse F. Trezza, a former Executive Director of NCLIS, is the Director of this project.

SUMMARY

For ten years, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science has vigorously pursued its mandate to develop and recommend plans and policies that will help ensure that the citizens of the Nation have equal opportunity of access to library and information resources adequate to meet their needs. As part of this mandate, the Commission has advised the President and Congress, conducted studies and surveys, evaluated current resources and services, advised public and private agencies, and promoted numerous activities that have improved and will improve the Nation's library and information services.

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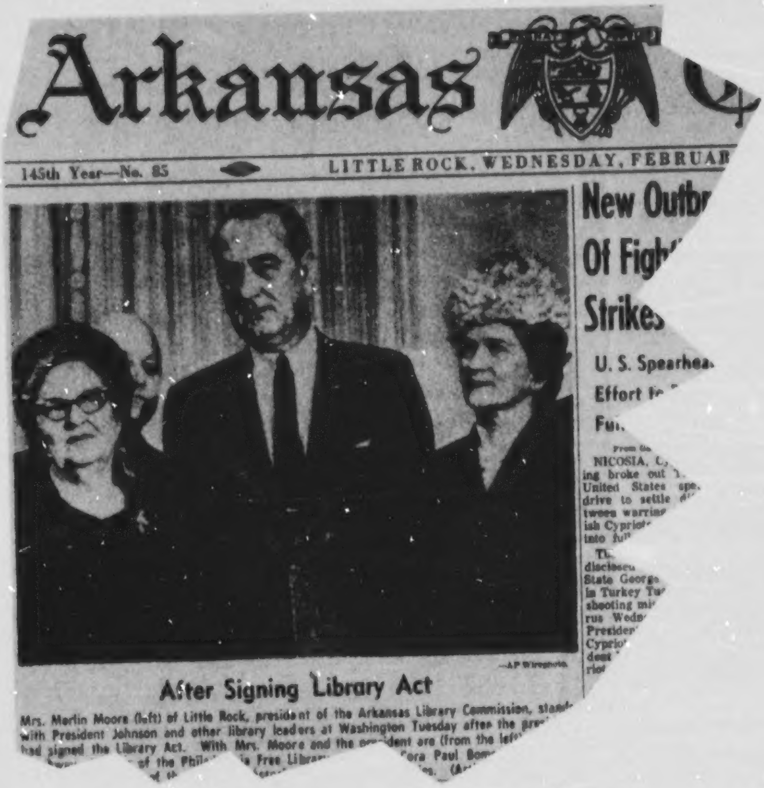
The Origins of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING OF LIBRARY SERVICES: THE BEGINNINGS

Federal involvement with libraries was a welcome development that appeared relatively late in our Nation's history. Responsibility for libraries, like responsibility for education, was not specfically allocated to the Federal Government under the Constitution and so was left to the jurisdiction of state and local governments. Congress established the Library of Congress in 1800, and gradually the Federal Government established other libraries of its own. The Office of Education entered the library arena in the late 1860's; in 1876 it published the first major Federal report on libraries, and from that time on it has continued to collect and disseminate library statistics.

The first proposal for the development of a Federal program of aid to libraries was introduced at the 1931 American Library Asssociation conference. It sought $100 million over a ten-year period to be administered by the states to improve rural library services. However, the proposal was never carried forward. Three years later future Federal involvement with libraries was forecast in the report, "A National Plan for Libraries," endorsed by the American Library Association Council in 1934. It called for "nationwide leadership in the library movement through a library agency associated with other agencies responsible for general educational, cultural and recreational activities," whose functions should be "to forward the development of library service in cooperation with the states and with other Federal agencies: to foster inter-state library cooperation in the interest of improving the educational, cultural, and recreational facilities available to all the people; to foster such nationwide coordination and division of



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After Signing Library Act

Mrs. Merlin Moore (left) of Little Rock, president of the Arkansas Library Commission, stand with President Johnson and other library leaders at Washington Tuesday after the pres had signed the Library Act. With Mrs. Moore and the president are (from the left of the Phil Free Librar Cora Paul Bom

Passage of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1964.

repsonsibility among national, university and other research libraries as will tend to make the materials of scholarship . . . available to people in parts of the country; to collect and make surveys and studies in the library field; to administer Federal aid to libraries if and when such aid is made available."

Grants from the New Deal's Works Progress Administration showed libraries that Federal support could help them accomplish special projects, such as research guides, indexes and union lists, which they had been unable to initiate under limited local funding. Federal involvement with libraries was further reinforced by a 1936 Congressional authorization creating a small Library Services Division in the Office of Education with a budget of $25 thousand. Oriented toward public libraries, it functioned as a study and investigatory unit and was largely concerned with the collection and distribution of statistics.

The 1934 ALA "National Plan for Libraries" had also anticipated that the Federal Government would take on the role of providing grants to help equalize the provision of library services among the states. Federal assistance finally became a reality in 1956, when the passage of the Library Services Act introduced Federal aid to the states for the development and expansion of public libraries in rural areas. The Act was expanded in 1964 to include urban libraries and library construction, and again in 1966 to include interlibrary cooperation and library services to institutions and the handicapped.

In his statement to accompany the signing of the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments on July 20, 1966, President Johnson asked, "Are our Federal efforts to assist libraries intelligently administered—or are they too fragmented among separate programs and agencies?" I will soon name a national library commission of distinguished citizens and experts. Its job will be to point toward an effective and efficient library system for the future. It can provide a national perspective on the problems that confront our nations' libraries." This marked the first concrete expression of the need to develop comprehensive national library policies.

In 1968 Richard K. Burns, in a report on the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, outlined some of the events leading up to the decision to create a national commission to begin developing such a comprehensive policy: "Late in 1958, the President's Science Advisory Committee issued a report calling attention to, among other things, the inundation of the scientific world with information and the inadequate means for making it readily available to researchers. Soon after his inauguration, President Kennedy's advisors began inquiring into the program and adequacy of the nation's libraries.

"The apparent keystone in the establishment of a national investigative committee was set in place in 1962. Senator Pell, a member of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, requested Douglas W. Bryant, Associate Director of the Harvard University Library, to prepare a memorandum on 'what the Library of Congress does and what it ought to do for the government and nation generally.' The Bryant memorandum went on to describe not only the program of the Library of Congress but of related agencies, and to speculate on how the Federal library program should be administered.... Early in 1963, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, called together a group of library officials, officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), legislators, and experts in education and research. Some members of the subsequent commission were invited. The major proposal set before that assembly was a plan for creating such a commission. There was encouraging hope in the Executive Mansion at this time for such a commission. But President

Kennedy's assassination intervened and for a time following that tragedy the plans seemed to be abandoned for the foreseeable future. However, between that time and 1966 a great deal of legislation affecting libraries was passed by Congress. At the last meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Commissioner of Education in 1964, the idea of a national commission was proposed…

"In March 1966, at a meeting at ALA Headquarters attended by representatives of six library associations, Samuel Halperin, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation, HEW, proposed that a national commission on library services, representing various segments of American life, be established to define needs for library services and to propose programs to meet those needs. Later in 1966, William Knox, Director of the Commission on Scientific and Technical Information, popularly known as COSATI, came to Harold Howe, Commissioner of Education, calling his attention again to the burgeoning swell of scientific literature and the difficulty of dealing with it. Both Mr. Knox and Mr. Howe took the problem to Douglas Cater, Special Assistant to the President, who, in turn, referred the problem to the President. The President was quite interested, particularly noting that the Federal government was then investing over $600 million annually in libraries. The President's interest and advice resulted in the formation of the Commission."

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES

The National Advisory Commission on Libraries was established by Executive Order 11301 on September 2, 1966. The 20-member Commission, appointed by the President, was made up of citizens of national stature, distinguished librarians, and leaders in education and business from all geographic areas of the United States. It met for the first time on November 30, 1966 to consider its principal directives:

(1) Make a comprehensive study and appraisal of the role of libraries as resources for scholarly pursuits, as centers for the dissemination of knowledge, and as components of the evolving national information systems;

(2) Appraise the policies, programs, and practices of public agencies and private institutions and organizations, together with other factors, which have a bearing on the role and effective utilitization of libraries;

(3) Appraise library funding, including Federal support of libraries, to determine how funds available for the construction

and support of libraries and library services can be more effectively and efficiently utilized; and

(4) Develop recommendations for action by Government or private institutions and organizations designed to ensure an effective and efficient library system for the Nation.

Douglas M. Knight, President of Duke University, was the Commision's Chairman, and Frederick Burkhardt, President of the American Council of Learned Societies, its Vice Chairman. The National Advisory Commission was directed to submit its report not later than one year after its first meeting to the President's Committee on Libraries, which had been established by the same Executive order as a parent committee. The latter group was composed of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and the Librarian of Congress.

The National Advisory Commission held 11 meetings and 12 regional hearings in which it heard the testimony of a large number of experts, organization representatives, and library users. More than a dozen studies on a wide range of relevant topics were produced. According to Richard K. Burns' account, "The record of all the Commission efforts to gather detailed evidence began to take shape in the final half year. The sheer volume of this record was staggering. . . The 'fifty-foot' bookshelf of background literature, the full testimony of an extensive list of expert witnesses, the field reports from the regional hearings, eighteen massive studies conducted by the professional researchers, together with the lengthy minutes of the Commission's own discussion were placed before the body. The Commission spent the final four months. . . in intensive refinement of its conclusions and recommendations."

As a result of the Commission's regional hearings, it was clear that libraries and the emerging field of information science were complementary and should be considered together in any final recommendations. Information Science and the new technological applications it encompassed had the potential to help meet many of the library and information needs that were being identified.

The Advisory Commission held its last meeting on May 1, 1968, and transmitted its final report, entitled *Library Services for the Nation's Needs: Toward Fulfillment of a National Policy* to the Chairman of its parent committee on July 1, 1968. The President's Committee on Libraries transmitted the report to the White House on October 3, 1968, without making any additional recommendations or comments. The brief letter from the Advisory Committee Chairman called the report "highly stimulating" and urged that it be given wide distribution.

An early meeting of the First National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

The fundamental recommendation of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries was that it be declared national policy, to be enunciated by the President and enacted into law by the Congress, that the American people should be provided with library and information services adequate to their needs, and that the Federal Government, in collaboration with state and local governments and private agencies, should exercise leadership assuring the provision of such services. This recommendation forms the base for the remaining recommendations. The Commission identified a series of objectives for "overcoming current inadequacies" as follows.

- Provide adequate library and information services for formal education at all levels.
- Provide adequate library and information services for the public at large.
- Provide materials to support research in all fields at all levels.
- Provide adequate bibliographic access to the Nation's research and informational resources.
- Provide adequate physical access to required materials or their texts throughout the Nation.
- Provide adequate trained personnel for the varied and changing demands of librarianship.

It then formulated five recommendations for achieving the objectives:

1. Establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a continuing Federal planning agency;
2. Recognition and strengthening of the role of The Library of Congress as the National Library of the United States and establishment of a Board of Advisors;
3. Establishment of a Federal Institute of Library and Information Science as a principal center for basic and applied research in all relevant areas;
4. Recognition and full acceptance of the critically important role the United States Office of Education currently plays in meeting needs for library services; and
5. Strengthening state library agencies to overcome deficiencies in fulfilling their current functions.

President Johnson officially received the report from Chairman Knight and several members of the Advisory Commission. The Legislative Branch took immediate notice: Representative Carl D. Perkins, Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, had the full text of the report printed in the *Congressional Record* as an extension of his remarks on October 14, 1968, in the closing hours of the 90th Congress. Mr. Perkins' brief remarks endorsed Congressional efforts to strengthen the nation's library resources, noted the Advisory Commission's report, and urged action to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science in the coming Congress.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

In the first three months of the 91st Congress, a total of nine bills were introduced to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. All of them conformed closely to the report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries with regard to the proposed Commission's responsibilities, size, and functions, but they differed on the question of whether the Commission should be established as an independent agency in the Executive Branch or be placed in the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Hearings were held on April 15 and 17 before the Select Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Welfare, and on April 24 before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The Administration's position on the status of the proposed Commission was represented at the hearings by Grant Venn, Associate Commissioner for Adult, Vocational and Library Programs, U.S. Office of Education. He contended that the Commission should not be an independent agency, that several of its members should be high government officials, and that all of the appointed members should be named by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare instead of by the President. Many leading figures of the library profession challenged Mr. Venn's position, including Frederick Burkhardt, William Dix, Robert M. Hayes, Bessie B. Moore, and L. Quincy Mumford. HEW's position also advocated ex-officio representation of government agencies and professional groups, while the library professionals argued for Commission membership that reflected the broadest possible perspective on user needs. They felt this could best be accomplished if the Commission were free of prescribed ties with government agencies and specific interest groups.

House and Senate versions of the bill establishing the Commission were eventually resolved by a conference committee composed of five Representatives and twelve Senators. It was significant for the future of the Commission that this committee selected the options that resulted in the strongest possible legislation. They endowed the Commission with independent status (with only administrative—i.e. housekeeping—support from HEW), gave it the authority to accept gifts and bequests, expanded its responsibility for national planning, specified adequate budget support, and built in a balance between professional and public interests in the membership of the Commission. The members (with the exception of the Librarian of Congress) were to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with one member to be designated as chairman by the President.

With the adoption of the conference report by the House and Senate, legislative action was concluded, and S. 1519 was sent to the White House on July 6, 1970. President Nixon signed the bill late in the afternoon of July 20 and the following day released a statement expressing both hopes and "certain reservations" for the new Commission. He noted in this statement that he "would have preferred that the Commission be placed within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, where the major Federal library assistance programs are administered," and also that there be "a limitation on the amount of gifts and bequests annually receivable by the Commission . . . to counter the possibility that the Commission's work could be distorted if it came to depend too heavily on any particular interest group for funds." On the positive side, the President's statement noted that the Commission would be empowered to study the effectiveness of existing programs and to develop plans to coordinate the diversity of library and information activities of all kinds and at all levels.

It took the Executive Branch about 10 months to implement P.L. 91-345. On May 19, 1971, President Nixon announced and sent to the Senate the names of 14 persons to serve on the new Commission in addition to the Librarian of Congress, the ex-officio member. There was no Senate debate or objection on these nominations. The appointments of Andrew A. Aines and Catherine D. Scott for one-year terms expired within a few days because of the provision that the terms of office of the first members would begin with the law's enactment (on July 20, 1970); however, both were subsequently renominated and confirmed for full five-year terms. The original appointees to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science are given below:

Andrew A. Aines
  Senior Staff Associate, Office of Science Information Service, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.
William O. Baker
  Vice President, Research and Patents, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey
Joseph Becker
  President, Becker and Hayes, Inc., Los Angeles, California

Frederick Burkhardt
  President, American Council of Learned Societies, New York, New York
Carlos A. Cuadra
  Manager, Education and Library Systems Department, Systems Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California
Leslie W. Dunlap
  Dean, Library Administration, The University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa
Martin Goland
  President, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Texas
John G. Kemeny
  President, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire
Louis A. Lerner
  Publisher, Lerner Home Newspapers, Chicago, Illinois
Bessie Boehm Moore
  Coordinator, Economic and Environmental Education, State Department of Education, Little Rock, Arkansas
L. Quincy Mumford *(Ex-Officio)*
  The Librarian of Congress, U.S. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Catherine D. Scott
  Librarian, National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
John E. Velde, Jr.
  Velde, Roelfs and Company, Pekin, Illinois
Alfred R. Zipf
  Executive Vice President, Bank of America, San Francisco, California

The other original nominee, Charles Perlik of the American Newspaper Guild, resigned in the summer of 1971 and was replaced some months later by Harold C. Crotty, President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Detroit, Michigan.

The Commission began its work on September 20, 1971, when 14 of the 15 newly appointed members met in the Wilson Room of the Library of Congress.

COMPOSITION AND ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission is composed of the Librarian of Congress and 14 Members appointed for staggered five-year terms by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The law stipulates that its Chairman be designated by the President. The law also provides that five Members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists and that the "remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly."

The Commission, with primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate government agencies and legislative committees on the provision of library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States, is authorized to (1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy; (2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, and the means by which these needs may be met; (3) appraise the adequacies and deficencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs; (4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activies of Federal, state, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences; (5) promote research and development activities; (6) submit to the President and the Congress a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year, and (7) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary.

Personnel and Administration

NCLIS COMMISSIONERS

The terms of Robert W. Burns, Jr., of Fort Collins, Colorado, and Horace E. Tate of Atlanta, Georgia, expired on July 19, 1981. At the end of the year, the new appointments had not been announced.

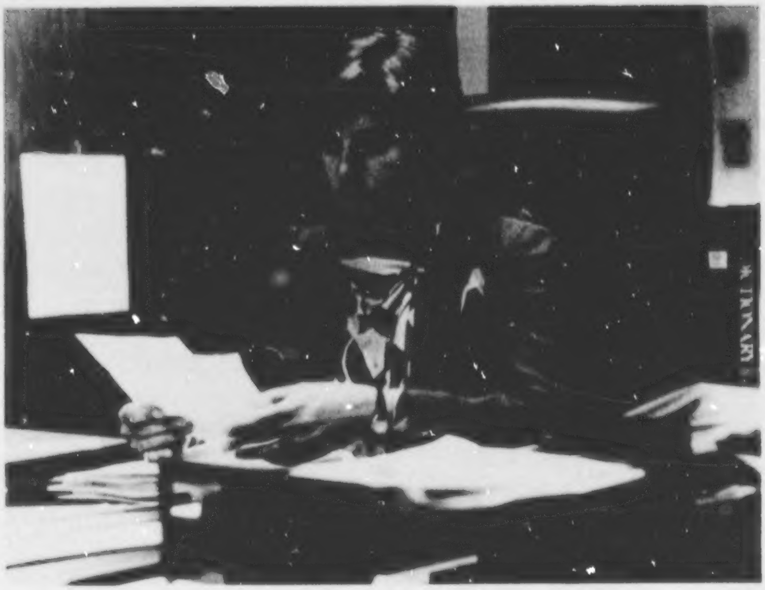
NCLIS STAFF

On November 15, 1980, a new Executive Director, Dr. Toni Carbo Bearman, joined the staff. Dr. Bearman replaces Alphonse F. Trezza, who resigned to head a project at the Library of Congress.

Dr. Bearman was recently the Special Projects Consultant for strategic planning and product development at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, in London, England. A graduate of Brown University, Dr. Bearman received an M.S. degree from the Drexel University School of Library and Information Science and, in 1977, the first Ph.D. degree conferred by a United States university in the management of information resources.

Dr. Bearman has been active in the library and information profession for over 18 years. She has worked in libraries for eight years, beginning as a bibliographic assistant in charge of serials at the American Mathematical Society. She later worked in the Physical Sciences Library and the Biological Sciences Library at Brown University and in the Engineering Library of the University of Washington.

In addition to her library education and experience, Dr. Bearman has been actively involved in the field of information science and in various aspects of the publishing field. She has served

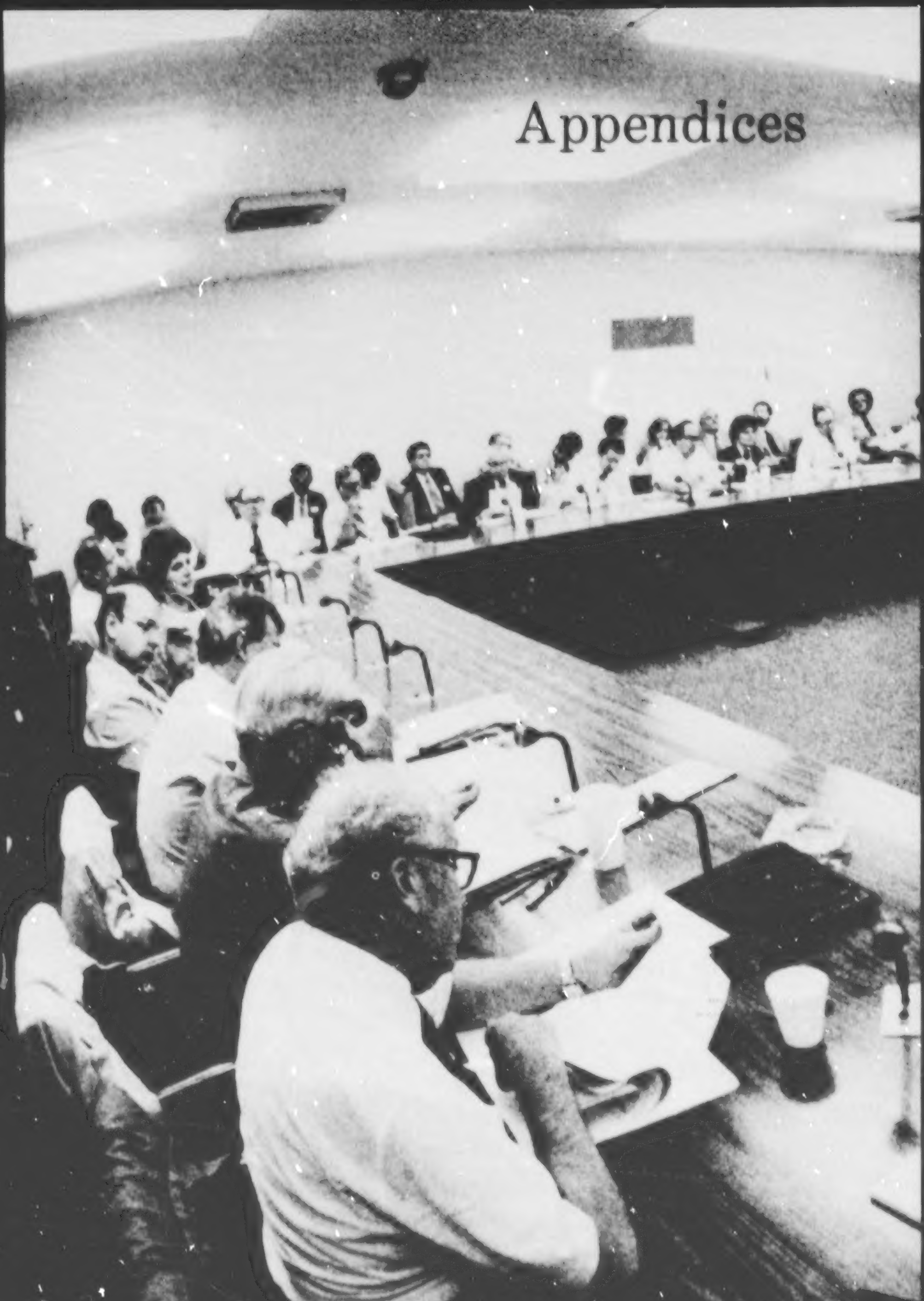


Toni Carbo Bearman, NCLIS Executive Director.

as a consultant to the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services (NFAIS) and was Executive Director of NFAIS from 1974 to 1979. At NFAIS, she developed cooperative projects with other sectors in the library/information community, including the American Library Association, the Association of Information and Dissemination Centers, the Information Industry Association, the Council of National Library and Information Associations, the Special Libraries Association, the American Society for Information Science, the American National Standards Institute Committee Z39, the Association of American Publishers, and the International Council of Scientific Unions Abstracting Board. In part through her efforts, the Federation became more involved in national networking, gaining representation on the Network Advisory Committee of the Library of Congress and the Council on Library Resources. During her directorship, the Federation's educational, publications, and research programs were expanded significantly.

On December 30, 1981, Ruth Liepmann Tighe, Research Associate on the Commission staff since 1976, resigned to take a position with the Office of Library Services, Department of Education, Government of the Northern Marianas.

Appendices



Appendix I

Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970
As amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 802, May 3, 1973

An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act".

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440
84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

Advice to President and Congress.

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas, of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and of elderly persons, and the

Studies, surveys, etc.

means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries;

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

Report to President and Congress.

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

Contract authority.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

Hearings.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442

MEMBERSHIP

Appointments by President.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

Terms of office.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

Compensation, travel expenses.

84 STAT. 442

35 F.R. 6247.

83 Stat. 190.

(c)(1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act.

Professional and technical personnel, appointment.
80 Stat. 378.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1226 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666.
June 29, House agreed to conference report.
July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

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Appendix II

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals For Action—a Summary

Introduction

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposes a National Program for Library and Information Services based on five assumptions:

> First, that the total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be strengthened, organized and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest. This national resource is the cumulated and growing record of much of our Nation's and, indeed, the world's total cultural experience—intellectual, social, technological, and spiritual.
>
> Second, that all people of the United States have the right, according to their individual needs, to realistic and convenient access to this national resource for their personal enrichment and achievement, and thereby for the progress of society.
>
> Third, that with the help of new technology and with national resolve, the disparate and discrete collections of recorded information in the United States can become, in due course, an integrated nationwide network.
>
> Fourth, that the rights and interests of authors, publishers, and other providers of information be recognized in the national program in ways that maintain their economic and competitive viability.
>
> Fifth, that legislation devised for the coherent development of library and information services will not undermine constitutionally-protected rights of personal privacy and intellectual freedom, and will preserve local, state, and regional autonomy.

In consonance with these assumptions, the Commission has developed two major program objectives: (1) to strengthen or create, where needed, the human and material resources that are supportive of high quality library and information services; and (2) to join together the library and information facilities in the country, through a common pattern of organization, uniform standards, and shared communications, to form a nationwide network.

The Need for a National Program for Library and Information Services

The Resources

Information, whether in the raw form of empirical data or in the highly processed form we call "knowledge," has come to be regarded as a national resource as critical to the Nation's well-being and security as any natural resource, such as water or coal. The wealth of popular, intellectual, scholarly, and research resources in the libraries and information facilities of the United States is one of the great strengths of the Nation. But like many resources, knowledge resources, uncoordinated in growth and usage, are being wasted.

In advanced societies, a substantial part of the culture is handed down to successive generations in recorded forms. This resource consists of books, journals, and other texts; of audio and visual materials; and of smaller units of data that can be separately manipulated, as by a computer. In recent years, these records have become increasingly varied through technological extensions of written words, pictures and sounds. For example, a significant part of the country's information is now on film, on video tapes, and in computer files. As the Nation's knowledge grows and the number of records increases, our dependence upon the records increases, and the need to gain access to them becomes more crucial. No society can advance beyond a certain point without effective access to its collective memory of record; or, conversely, an advanced society that loses control of the record will regress.

The Need for Access

Ready access to information and knowledge is essential to individual advancement as well as to national growth. People are individuals, each with unique informational, educational, psychological, and social needs. The need for information is felt at all levels of society, regardless of an individual's location, social condition, or intellectual achievement. The Commission is especially aware that much more must be done to understand and to satisfy the needs of special constituencies, such as ethnic minorities, the economically disadvantaged, the uneducated, the physically handicapped, the very young and the very old, as well as scientists, scholars, doctors, businessmen, and other professionals. The right information provided when it is needed, where it is needed, and in the form in which it is needed, improves the ability of any individual, or business, or government agency, to make wise decisions.

The Challenge

America has an abundance of recorded information. However, this precious resource is concentrated in a relatively small number of locations, often inaccessible to millions of people, and is lying largely untapped. The challenge is to find the means for making these resources available to more people through a system which will provide effective identification, location, and distribution services. Many local library facilities, designed for other times and conditions, can no longer cope with the ever-increasing volume of information produced in this country and abroad, nor can they satisfy the rapidly changing needs of our society. The deteriorating ability of some information facilities to meet essential needs is alarming. The Nation must take steps now to strengthen and organize these resources into a coherent nationwide system, or it might soon face information chaos.

The Influence of Technology

Libraries are affected by four new technologies: computers, micrographics, telecommunications, and audiovisual media. The use of computers, audiovisual media, and micrographics has already been pioneered, but the direct application of computers has been focused mainly on housekeeping functions. The computer's potential for recording, analyzing, and retrieving information itself has not yet been fully explored. Community Antenna Television (CATV) promises the subscriber, by means of many channels, two way communications of both pictures and sound, facsimile services, and access to data processing. The Nation's future ability to handle information will depend on how well and how rapidly we can integrate new technological methods and devices with the mainstream of information activities.

A Threshold Issue

Resolution of the complex problem of copyright is crucial to cooperative programs and networks among libraries as well as to the creativity and economic viability of authorship and publishing. The judicially constructed doctrine of "fair use" provides only a partial answer, and the eventual solution must reconcile the rights and interests of the providers of information with those of the consumers. New understandings about copying from network resources, especially in the context of new technologies for reproduction and distribution, are needed to enable the library community to satisfy its legal and moral obligations to the author and publisher while meeting its institutional responsibility to its patrons.

The Rationale for Federal Involvement

The national program blends user needs for information with information technology in order to provide equity of access to what is, in fact, a major national resource. The implementation of a workable national program will require close cooperation between the Federal Government and the states, between the state and local governments, and between Federal and state governments and the private sector. Such cooperation is most appropriately fostered through Federal legislation.

Current Problems of Libraries

There are almost 90,000 libraries in the United States today. They vary in size and complexity from small village facilities with only a few shelves of books for recreational reading to large research libraries with magnificent collections on many subjects. Collectively, they are the foundation on which a nationwide network should be built.

The current problems of Federal, public, special, school, college and university, research and state libraries, are detailed in the full text of the national program. The following principal concerns are generalized from testimony taken at the Commission's regional hearings, from research studies and reports, and from conferences with professional and lay groups.

(1) The growth of libraries in the United States has been fragmented and uneven, leading to waste and duplication of the national knowledge resource and, for lack of common standards, creating obstacles to a cohesive national system.
(2) The distribution of library service is correlated with that of population and financial support. While some people have easy access to rich resources, others still lack the most elementary forms of service.
(3) The problems of people who lack even the most basic information services or are served only marginally must be identified and addressed.
(4) There is a limit to self-sufficiency in the ability of any library, even the largest public or research library, to satisfy its constituents.
(5) Special libraries with work-related goals serve at present only limited clientele.
(6) Greater collaboration should be developed among libraries and the commercial and other private sector distributors of the newer information services.
(7) Funding at every level is inadequate. A major change in Federal policy is needed to ensure mutually reinforcing funding formulas.
(8) New Federal legislation should give local libraries the incentive to join larger systems outside of their immediate jurisdictions.

Some Concerns of the Private Sector

The phrase "private sector" includes libraries and other organizations, for-profit and not-for-profit, that produce, process, and distribute information. Through publishing, indexing, abstracting, and other services, they perform vital functions in information transfer. The "information industry" directly or indirectly affects all elements of society, and the Commission considers it essential that information activities in the public and private sectors work in harmony with one another in consonance with the national interest.

A major concern of the private sector is its economic viability in view of the possibility that the sharing of resources through networks implies a loss of potential sales. Librarians, on the other hand, claim that networks will lead to greater information use and, hence, to increased sales. The Commission believes that the creators and consumers of information cannot exist without each other and that precautions should be taken to protect the economic balance between them. Another cause of alarm in the private sector is the dominance of the Federal Government as the largest single producer and disseminator of information in the United States. The question is whether the Federal Government or the private sector should publish and disseminate information produced with public funds. The Commission believes that policy guidelines about the use of private agencies for the dissemination of public information are needed. The third major concern of the private sector is the copying of copyrighted materials from network resources, as noted above.

The Trend Toward Cooperative Action

Present Networking Activities

Librarians have long shared resources by such means as union catalogs and interlibrary loans. During recent years, encouraged by Federal and state leadership and funding, they have begun to evolve more formal, contractual "systems," "consortia," or "networks," a few of which, such as MEDLARS,[1] already benefit from computer and telecommunications technology in the provision of regional and local services from national resources. Typical of evolving networks are the intrastate programs in Washington, Ohio, Illinois, New York and California, and the interstate programs in New England, the Southeast and the Southwest. Increasingly, the search for fruitful ways to share the public knowledge resource crosses geographical, jurisdictional and type-of-library boundaries.

Although none of the existing library networks has reached full potential, a few have demonstrated the viability of resource sharing through electronic networking. An example is the not-for-profit Ohio College Library Center that now serves over 600 library terminals from a single computer at Columbus, Ohio. This system allows participants to access a large database containing over one-and-a-half million catalog records, for the purpose of producing cards for local library catalogs, locating books in other libraries, and, eventually, providing such other services as search by subject, control of circulation records, and collection of management information.

Barriers to Cooperative Action

(1) The information agencies in the public and private sectors are growing more diverse, and the components – the libraries, the publishing industry, the indexing and abstracting services, the educational institutions and the various government agencies – have had little experience in working together toward a common national goal.

(2) State, local, institutional, and private funding is unstable and insufficient, and is not designed to foster interjurisdictional cooperation.

(3) Traditional funding patterns will need to be changed to make them equally supportive of both local and nationwide objectives, because the provision of information service in many localities is still limited by taxes supporting a particular jurisdiction.

(4) No national guidelines exist to ensure the development of compatible statewide and multistate network services.

(5) Many Federal libraries and information centers have neither adopted a fully-open policy toward serving the general public nor formed among themselves a Federal network.

(6) The attitude of librarians toward the new technologies and new conceptions of the role of the library in society is often negative.

(7) The library work force needed to plan, develop and operate cooperative networks is not yet being well enough trained to deal with nonprint materials or with computer and communication technologies.

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[1] Medical Literature Access and Retrieval System.

(8) The Nation does not yet have an official center to coordinate the processing and distribution of standard bibliographic records, including not only the records distributed by the Library of Congress, but also those produced by other public and private agencies in the current complex pattern of bibliographic services.
(9) A final obstacle to the sharing of resources is the lack of public knowledge about their existence and location.

The Recommended National Program

The recommended national program is an overall structure within which current deficiencies can be corrected and future requirements addressed. It would coordinate and reinforce all Federal and state efforts to support local and specialized information services.

Program Objectives

(1) Ensure that basic library and information services are adequate to meet the needs of all local communities.
(2) Provide adequate special services to special constituencies, including the unserved.
(3) Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems.
(4) Ensure basic and continuing education for personnel essential to the implementation of the national program.
(5) Coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service.
(6) Encourage the private sector to become an active partner in the development of the national program.
(7) Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the national program under the policy guidance of the National Commission. This agency should have authority to make grants and contracts and to promote standards, but must be supportive and coordinative rather than authoritarian and regulatory.
(8) Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.

Meeting the above eight priority objectives constitutes the sum of the Commission's proposed program. In some instances, existing programs would be strengthened or reoriented. In other cases, the Commission would initiate new programs, such as the nationwide network. Only by the melding of present and future cooperative systems into a national structure can the rich resources of this Nation be fully exploited.

The Nationwide Network Concept

Major Federal Responsibilities

The Federal Government would force no library or other information service to join the network, but would provide technical inducements and funding incentives to state governments and the private sector to strengthen their ability to become effective components of a mutually reinforcing program.

(1) Encourage and promulgate standards. The Federal Government has a major responsibility to encourage and support efforts to develop the standards required to assure interconnection between intrastate networks, multistate networks and specialized networks in the public and private sectors, i.e., the standards for: (a) computer software, access and security protocols, data elements and codes; (b) bibliographic formats, films, computer tapes and sound recordings; (c) literary texts in machine-readable form; and (f) reprography and micrographics.

(2) Make unique and major resource collections available nationwide. Institutions with unique resources of national significance, such as the Harvard University Libraries, the New York Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Glass Information Center in Corning, New York, and the Chemical Abstracts Service, would be provided incremental funding to help extend their extramural services to the whole country.

(3) Develop centralized services for networking. While many services can be better managed locally, others might be sponsored centrally in either the public or private sector, for example, a national audiovisual repository, a national system of interlibrary communication, a national depository for the preservation of microform masters, and "best copies" of all works of research value, a national periodical bank, and machine-readable data banks of articles and abstracts in the fields of language, literature, or musicology.

(4) Explore computer use. Computers have become indispensable tools of network operations, not only for routine clerical tasks, such as the dissemination of bibliographic information, the acquisition of books, catalog card production, and the control of circulation and serial records, but also for the retrival of knowledge resources in machine-readable form. In addition to dedicated minicomputers for local internal processing, a nationwide network might be expected to employ centralized computer installations (a) for production of bibliographic data for use by local agencies throughout the country, and (b) for searching the knowledge resource itself to learn what is available where, to record new holdings and to arrange interlibrary delivery.

(5) Apply new forms of telecommunications. In order to place people in more immediate contact with the total national information resources, a future telecommunications sytem might eventually integrate teletype, audio, digital and video signals into a single system. The greatest boon to national access to the public knowledge resource would be free or reduced rates for educational and cultural use of the Federal Telecommunications System and satellite communication channels, at least until the traffic has reached an economically viable level.

(6) Support research and development. A Federal program of research and development, through grants and contracts, should address such problems as the application of new technologies, the relevance of services to different reader communities, the effects of new information systems on users, and the profession itself as it struggles with the dynamics of change.

(7) Foster cooperation with similar national and international programs. In order to tap the knowledge resources of the world, the national program should support such efforts as those of UNESCO's UNISIST project, the International Standards Office, the International Federation of Library Associations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Organizational Relationships and Supporting Responsibilities

In addition to the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, key components of the national program are the fifty states, the Library of Congress, and the private sector. Each of the levels in the nationwide program should bear its share of the total financial burden.

Responsibilities of State Governments

The Federal Government would fund those aspects of the network which support national objectives and stimulate statewide and multistate library development. The state governments would accept the major share of the cost of coordinating and supporting the intrastate components of the network, as well as part of the cost of participating in multistate planning. The states could participate most helpfully by enacting or updating library legislation and by establishing or strengthening state library agencies to administer state programs in the context of the national program.

Some of the advantages that would accrue to a state from its participation in a nationwide network are: (1) more information for its residents than it could possibly afford to amass through its own capital investment, (2) reduced interstate telecommunication costs; (3) access to computer software, databases and technical equipment; (4) compatibility with national programs; (5) matching funding for bringing state and local resources up to acceptable standards; (6) matching funding to initiate network operations; and (7) the ability to invest mainly in immediate state and local needs while relying upon the national network for specialized material and services.

Responsibilities of the Private Sector

The private sector, as a major producer of cultural, scientific, technical, and industrial information, must work closely with the public sector in order to make the national network both useful and cost-effective. A new orientation to Federal funding and user economics might be required to harmonize the traditional library information systems with the newer commercial and other specialized information systems. The Commission believes that this area will require intensive study and full collaboration among many different organizations before a meaningful legislative recommendation can be developed.

Responsibilities of the Library of Congress

Although not so designated by law, the Library of Congress is *de facto* a National Library. The Commission believes that it should legally be so designated. In that role it should accept the following responsibilities in the national program: (1) expansion of its lending function to that of a National Lending Library of final resort; (2) expansion of coverage under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; (3) expansion of Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC); (4) the on-line distribution of the bibliographic database to the various nodes of the national network; (5) an augmented reference service to support the national system for bibliographic service; (6) operation of a comprehensive National Serials Service; (7) establishment of a technical services center to provide training in, and information about, Library of Congress techniques and processes, with emphasis on automation; (8) development of improved access to state and local government publications; and (9) further implementation of the national program to preserve physically deteriorating library materials.

Proposed Legislation

Future legislation will have as its objective the nationwide network and will: (1) outline the role of the Federal Government, the national libraries, and the states; (2) specify the functions that should be performed centrally; (3) establish the basis for appropriate Federal-state and state-local matching funding; (4) establish a locus of Federal responsibility for implementing the policies and programs of the National Commission; (5) provide a framework for private sector participation; and (6) safeguard privacy, confidentiality, and freedom of expression.

Funding

Since 1956, with the passage of the Library Services Act, the Federal Government has provided funds for new services, library training and research, new building construction, aid to special groups, and interlibrary cooperation. In 1973 the Administration recommended the substitution of revenue sharing for categorical Federal grant programs. The preponderance of testimony to the Commission says that revenue sharing is not working for libraries. Recent actions by Congress have restored appropriations for many categorical aid programs, but, despite the proposed Library Partnership Act, the threat of discontinuance of those programs persists. Meanwhile, the Commission believes that the American public has not only accepted the principle of Federal funding for libraries, but has also equated it with Federal responsibility for education.

It is premature to stipulate criteria for requesting financial assistance from the Federal Government under the national program, but suggestions are herewith put forward for consideration. For example, each institution or agency wishing to participate in the network might be asked to:

(1) Request support only for programs that are consistent with national program aids and objectives;
(2) Be willing to subscribe to, and to utilize national bibliographic, technical, and other standards;
(3) Provide assurance that successful programs basic to a library's mission and begun with Federal funds, will be sustained by the recipient for at least several years;
(4) Stipulate that Federal funds would not be used to offset or dilute financial responsibility at the local, regional, or state level;
(5) Match Federal funds with local or state funds according to a formula based on factors other than merely population or per capita income;
(6) Develop a mutually compatible formula for matching funds between the state and local governments similar to that between the state and Federal Government; and
(7) Adhere to the protocols and conventions of use established for a nationwide network.

Until a new funding policy for the national program is worked out and passed into legislation, the Commission strongly favors the continuation of categorical aid under existing titles.

Conclusion

The Commission believes that the country's library and information services are not yet organized to meet the needs of the Nation as a whole. The Nation must change direction by treating recorded knowedge as a national resource for the benefit of all people and the national welfare. The necessary changes in manpower development, in the application of technology, in Federal and state investment policy, in cooperative, interjurisdictional arrangements and in forms and styles of services with come about gradually; but the Commission is satisfied that the library and information communities are now prepared to work together in creating the strongest possible information services for the country. It urges the American people, through Federal, state, and local governments, and public and private institutions, to support a nationwide program of library and information service as a high-priority national goal.

Appendix III

President's Committee on Libraries (1966–1968)

Name	Organization
Wilbur J. Cohen, Chairman	Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Orville L. Freeman	Secretary of Agriculture
Donald F. Hornig	Director of the Office of Science and Technology
Leland J. Haworth	Director of the National Science Foundation
L. Quincy Mumford	Librarian of Congress

National Advisory Commission on Libraries (1966–1968)

Name	Organization
Douglas M. Knight, Chairman	President, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina
Frederick Burkhardt, Vice Chairman	President, American Council of Learned Societies, New York, New York
Estelle Brodman	Librarian and Professor of Medical History, Washington University, School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri
Launor F. Carter	Vice President and Manager, Public Systems Division, System Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California
Verner W. Clapp	Consultant, Council on Library Resources, Washington, D.C.
Carl Elliott	Attorney at Law, and former U.S. Congressman, Jasper, Alabama
Alvin C. Eurich	President, Academy for Educational Development, New York, New York
Mildred P. Frary	Director of Library Services, City School Libraries, Los Angeles, California
Herman H. Fussler	Director of the University Library and Professor in the Graduate Library School, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
Marian G. Gallagher	Professor of Law and Law Librarian, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
Emerson Greenaway	Director, Free Library of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Caryl P. Haskins	President, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D.C.
William N. Hubbard, Jr.	Dean, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Dan Lacy	Senior Vice President, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, New York
Bessie Boehm Moore	Supervisor of Economic Education, State Department of Education, State Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas

Carl F. J. Overhage	Professor of Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Harry H. Ransom	Chancellor, University of Texas, Austin, Texas
Wilbur L. Schramm	Director, Institute for Communication Research, Stanford University, Stanford, California
Mrs. George Rodney Wallace	Trustee, Fitchburg Public Library, Fitchburg, Massachusetts
Stephen J. Wright	President, United Negro College Fund, Inc., New York, New York

Staff of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries

Melville, J. Ruggles, *Executive Director* (November 1, 1966-December 31, 1967)
Daniel J. Reed, *Deputy Director* (January 1, 1967-December 31, 1967)
E. Shepley Nourse, *Editor* (August 15, 1967-August 8, 1968)
Mary Alice Hedge, *Administrative Officer* (August 1, 1967-August 8, 1968)
Richard K. Burns, *Research Associate* (September 11, 1967-December 31, 1967)

Appendix IV
NCLIS Publications

Publications listed in this appendix with Stock Numbers are available from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Publications listed with ED Numbers are available from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. Many are available from both. For documents with neither GPO or ERIC Numbers nor an identified publisher, inquire at the Commission offices about availability.

The National Program

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action. 1975. 106 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00086-5 – ED 107 312)

> The Program document. Provides the long-range planning framework for developing library and information policy.

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, A Summary. October 1977. 14 pp. (ED 167 128)

> Summarizes the program document. Included herein as Appendix II.

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, An Overview. September 1978.

> Brochure highlights the program document.

Reports (listed in reverse chronological order)

1979 *A Comparative Evaluation of Alternative Systems for the Provision of Effective Access to Periodical Literature,* by Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts. October 1979. (Stock Number 052-003-00715-1 – ED 184 576)

> Hypothesizes three system approaches to a national periodicals system, and analyzes the strength and weaknesses of each in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

1979 *Problems in Bibliographic Access to Non-Print Materials: Project Media Base: Final Report.* A project of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology. October 1979. 86 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00714-2 – ED 185 968)

> Examines efforts toward automated bibliographic control of audiovisual resources in a network context and presents some requirements for the future.

1978 *Government Publications: Their Role in the National Program for Library and Information Services,* by Bernard M. Fry. December 1978. 128 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00648-1)

> Reviews current availability and accessibility of local, state and Federal Government publications. Discusses proposals for improvements, including a National Center for government publications.

1978 *The Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking.* Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Program in the National Program. September 1978. 91 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-0622-7 – ED 168 599)

> Reviews school library participation in networking nationwide, its benefits and the problems hindering development. Recommendations are addressed to specific groups.

1978 *The Role of the Library of Congress in the Evolving National Network.* Final report of a study conducted by Lawrence F. Buckland and William L. Basinski of Inforonics, Inc., Commissioned by the Library of Congress' National Network Development Office and funded by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. 1978. 141 pp. (Stock Number 030-000-00102-8 – ED 180 476)

Describes a proposed role for the Library of Congress as a national bibliographic resource based on analysis of results of a survey of twenty-three libraries and network organizations.

1978 *American National Standards Committee Z39: Recommended Future Directions.* Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on American National Standards Committee Z39, Activities and Future Direction. February 1978. 63 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00518-2)

Reviews the activities of Committee Z39. Recommends modifying its scope and activities to reflect the broader field of information transfer and administrative changes that would help accomplish this goal.

1977 *A Computer Network Protocol for Library and Infomation Science Applications.* Prepared by the NCLIS/National Bureau of Standards Task Force on Computer Network Protocols. December 1977. 90 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00601-4 – ED 168 463)

Describes a proposed computer-to-computer protocol for electronic communication of digital information over a nationwide library bibliographic network, thereby clearing away a major technical roadblock which impeded establishment of a coherent network.

1977 *Library Photocopying in the United States: With Implications for the Development of a Copyright Royalty Payment Mechanism,* by King Research, Inc. A Report on studies, jointly funded by NCLIS, the National Science Foundation, and the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works. October 1977. 251 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00443-7)

Presents the results of a study of the amount of photocopying of library materials by library staff in the United States libraries. Analyzes the implications of the new Copyright Law from the perspectives of libraries and publishers, and describes alternative payment mechanisms.

1977 *Library Photocopying in the United States: With Implications for the Development of a Copyright Royalty Payment Mechanism, A Summary.* October 1977. 13 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00498-4 – ED 149 772)

Summarizes the results of the King Research Study.

1977 *Effective Access to the Periodical Literature: A National Program.* Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on a National Periodicals System. April 1977. 92 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00353-8 – ED 148 342)

Proposed a plan for a national periodicals system and the creation of a National Periodicals Center. The Library of Congress is recommended as the organization for developing, managing and operating the Center.

1977 *National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975: Resources Needed for Public and Academic Libraries and Public School Library/Media Centers.* A study submitted by Boyd Ladd, consultant. March 1977. 277 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00328-7 – ED 139 381)

Juxtaposes two sets of data: "Indicators of Needs" for resources of measurable kinds in each of three categories of libraries (public, public school, and academic) and reports from these categories of libraries on their resources.

1977 *Improving State Aid to Public Libraries.* Report prepared for the Urban Libraries Council by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. Published by

NCLIS. February 1977. 65 pp. Appendices (Stock Number 052-003-00325-2 – ED 138 253)

Argues that public library development should be considered an integral part of the states' mandate to provide public education. Documents the inadequacies of state-aid systems for public libraries and suggests a strategy for improvement.

1976 *Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries.* Study prepared by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. December 1976. 118 pp. Appendix (Stock Number 052-003-00327-9 – ED 138 252)

Presents results of an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Federal funding of public libraries and proposes the general design of a revised system.

1976 *Elements of Information Resources Policy: Library and Other Information Services* by Anthony G. Oettinger. January 1976. (ED 118 067)

Examines relationships among information providers and their clients in order to determine the economic, institutional, and technological factors that are key in deciding how people get the information they need.

1976 *National Information Policy.* Report to the President of the United States submitted by the staff of the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy. Published by NCLIS. 1976. 233 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00296-5)

Discusses the need for a national information policy created by continuing advances in computer and communications technology. Describes the major policy issues and recommends the coordination of information policy formulation within the Executive Branch.

1974 *Resources and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program.* Final Report submitted by Vernon E. Palmour, Marcia C. Bellassai, and Nancy K. Roderer. Westat, Inc. August 1974. 267 pp. (Stock Number 5203-00061 – ED 905 914)

Describes a structure for allowing the organization of existing resource centers and bibliographic centers into a nationwide program for improved interlibrary loan services.

1974 *Library and Information Service Needs of the Nation. Processings of a Conference on the Needs of Occupational, Ethnic, and Other Groups in the United States.* Edited by Carlos A. Cuadra and Marcia J. Bates. August 1974. (Stock Number 5203-00033 – ED 101 716)

Proceedings and papers presented at the NCLIS User Conference, University of Denver, May 24-25, 1973. Also included: "Information and Society," by Edwin Parker, pp. 9-50, and "Speculations on the Socio-cultural Context of Public Information Provision in the Seventies and Beyond," by Marcia J. Bates, pp. 51-76.

1974 *Continuing Library and Information Science Education.* Final report submitted by Elizabeth W. Stone. May 1974. Various paging (Stock Number 5203-00045 – ED 100312)

Describes results of a study of the continuing education needs of library and information science personnel. Recommends the creation of the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE).

1974 *Alternatives for Financing the Public Library.* Study submitted by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. May 1974. 20 pp. (Stock Number 5203-00044 – ED 100 303)

Examines and evaluates the present pattern of public library financing and suggests alternatives to provide more adequate funding.

1973 *An Inquiry Into the Patterns Among the States for Funding Public Library Services* by Larry G. Young and Others. Public Administration Service, Washington, D.C. (ED 075 031)

This study endeavors to develop a systematic method for collecting useful data on income sources for the over 7,000 public libraries and library systems throughout the country.

1973 *A Feasibility Study of Centralized and Regionalized Interlibrary Loan Centers* by Rolland E. Stevens. April 1973. Association of Research Libraries (ARL). (ED 076 206)

Recommends establishment of a network to be funded by the Federal Government of regional bibliographic centers, resource centers and back-up centers centrally planned, but with a decentralized service program. Methodology and an outline for a cost study are included.

1973 *Preliminary Investigation of Present and Potential Library and Information Service Needs* by Charles P. Bourne and Others. February 1973. (ED 073 786)

The primary objectives of this project were (1) to identify population groups with information needs that differ from the needs of the general population and to define these needs, and (2) to formulate tentative specifications for post-1975 library services.

1973 *Information and Society* by Edwin B. Parker. March 1973. (ED 073 776)

Deals in turn with economic trends, technology trends, and social trends, as each is likely to influence information needs. Some suggestions for meeting the needs indicated by these trends.

Annual Reports

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Annual Report to the President and the Congress

1971-1972	(ED 071 769)
1972-1973	(ED 088 505)
1973-1974	(ED 110 019)
1974-1975	(ED 119 676)
1975-1976	(ED 140 799)
1976-1977	(ED 167 127)
1977-1978	(ED 191 425)
1978-1979	
1979-1980	

The Related Papers

Relationship and Involvement of the State Library Agencies with the National Program Proposed by NCLIS – Alphonse F. Trezza, Director, Illinois State Library, November 1974.	(ED 100 387)
Role of the Public Library in the National Program – Allie Beth Martin, Director, Tulsa City/County Library System, October 1974.	(ED 100 388)
The Relationship and Involvement of the Special Library with the National Program – Edward G. Strable, Manager, Information Services, J. Walter Thompson Company – Chicago, November 1974.	(ED 100 389)
The Independent Research Library – William S. Budington, Executive Director and Librarian, The John Crerar Library, October 1974.	(ED 100 390)
The Information Service Environment Relationships and Priorities – Paul G. Zurkowski, President, Information Industry Association, November 1974.	(ED 100 391)
Manpower and Educational Programs for Management, Research and Professional Growth in Library and Information Services – Robert S.	

Taylor, Dean, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, October 1974.	(ED 100 392)
School Library Media Programs and the National Program for Library and Information Services – Bernard M. Franckowiak, School Library Supervisor, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, November 1974.	(ED 100 393)
National Program of Library and Information Services of NCLIS: Implication for College and Community College Libraries – Beverly P. Lynch, Executive Secretary, Association of College and Research Libraries, American Library Association, December 1974.	(ED 100 394)
The National Library Network, Its Economic Rationale and Funding – Robert M. Hayes, Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, December 1974.	(ED 114 098)
Intellectual Freedom and Privacy: Comments on a National Program for Library and Information Services – R. Kathleen Molz, formerly Chairman, Intellectual Freedom Committee, American Library Association, December 1974.	(ED 100 395)
International Library and Information Service Developments as They Relate to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science – Foster E. Mohrhardt, former President, Association of Research Libraries and American Library Association, December 1974.	(ED 100 396)
An Economic Profile of the U.S. Book Industry – Curtis G. Benjamin, Consultant, McGraw-Hill, Inc., November 1974.	(ED 114 009)
The Role of the Information Center in the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Programs for the Improvement of National Information Services – Herman M. Weisman, Manager, Information Services, National Bureau of Standards, November 1974.	(ED 100 397)
The Relationship of the Government and the Private Sector in the Proposed National Program – David Carvey, Vice President, Disclosure, Inc., November 1974.	(ED 114 100)
The Governance of Library Networks – a Proposal for New Federal Legislation – John Bystrom, Professor of Communications, University of Hawaii.	
The Future of Federal Categorical Library Programs – Robert Frase, Consulting Economist, March 1975.	(ED 114 101)
Availability and Accessibility of Government Publications in the National Program for Library and Information Services – Bernard Fry, Dean, Graduate Library School, Indiana University.	(See REPORTS, 1978)
Quantitative Data Required to Support and Implement a National Program for Library and Information Services – Theodore Samore, School of Library Science, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.	
Urban Information Centers and their Interface with the National Program for Library and Information Services – Jane E. Stevens, Library Science Department, Queens College, May 1975.	(ED 114 102)
The Role of Not-for-Profit Discipline-Oriented Information-Accessing Services in a National Program for Library and Information Services – Fred A. Tate, Assistant Director for Planning and Development, Chemical Abstracts Service, December 1975.	

The Impact of Machine-Readable Data Bases on Library and Information Services – Martha Williams, Director, Information Retrieval Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 1975. (ED 114 103)

The Role of the United States Book Exchange in the Nationwide Library and Information Services Network – Alice Dulany Ball, Executive Director, The United States Book Exchange, Inc., May 1975. (ED 114 104)

Regional Hearings

Midwest Regional Hearings, Chicago, Illinois, September 27, 1972
- Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 068 143)
- Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 068 144)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 547)
- (See also *In Our Opinion*, Illinois State Library) (ED 114 047)

Far West Regional Hearing, San Francisco, California, November 29, 1972
- Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 077 545)
- Volume II: Scheduled witnesses (ED 077 546)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 547)

Southwest Regional Hearing, Atlanta, Georgia, March 7, 1973
- Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 077 548)
- Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 077 549)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 550)

Northeast Regional Hearing, Boston, Massachusetts, October 3, 1973
- Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 088 451)
- Volume II: Oral Testimony (ED 088 452)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 088 453)
- See also *Yankee Comments;* New England Library Board (ED 112 947)

Southwest Regional Hearing, San Antonio, Texas, April 24, 1974
- Oral and Written Testimony (ED 092 129)

Mountain Plains Regional Hearing, Denver, Colorado, September 18, 1974
- Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 100 342)
- Volume II: Oral Testimony (ED 100 343)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 100 344)

Mid-Atlantic States Regional Hearing, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1975
- Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 111 362)
- Volume II: Written Testimony (ED 111 363)
- Volume III: Transcribed Testimony (ED 111 364)

National Advisory Commission on Libraries

Libraries at Large, Douglas M. Knight and E. Shepley Nourse, R.R. Bowker Company, New York, 1969 (Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Associate Project Director)

Library Services for the Nation's Needs: Toward Fulfillment of a National Policy. Final Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. (ED 020 446)

Documents with Stock Numbers are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Documents with ED Numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Services, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

Other Publications

The following is a list of some publications issued by other organizations which were supported entirely or in part by NCLIS.

Reports (listed in reverse chronological order)

1980 *National Union Catalog Experience*, by Raymond F. Vondran, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Network Planning Paper Number 6 (Available from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Navy Yard Annex, Building 159, Washington, D.C. 20541).

Discusses the production of the National Union Catalog in card form since 1901 and analyzes the variations in the records. This study will provide a basis for deriving the requirements for producing a consistent nationwide database.

1978 *Initial Considerations for a Nationwide Data Base*, by Edwin J. Buchinski, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (Available from the Library of Congress. See Above. (ED 168 517)

Discusses the requirements for establishing a nationwide data base of cataloging information.

1978 *The Subject Access Problem—Opportunities for Solution: A Workshop.* A project of the Committee for the Coordination of Bibliographic Control, Washington, D.C. (ED 174 265)

Presents the recommendations of a workshop organized to: highlight the role of subject access for the user; compare techniques now being used and applicable research efforts; emphasize the role and nature of authority files in subject access; and seek opportunities to improve information preparation for subject access.

1977 *Toward a National Library and Information Service Network. The Library Bibliographic Component*, by Henriette D. Avram, Director, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (ED 142 222)

Contains the goals, assumptions, objectives and functions of the National Library and Information Service Network and its library bibliographic component.

1977 *Study of Current and Potential Uses of International Standard Book Number in United States Libraries. Final Report.* A project of the Committee for the Coordination of National Bibliographic Control, Washington, D.C. (ED 174 264)

Reports on the amount and types of both current and potential use of the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) by United States libraries.

Appendix V
Projects of NCLIS

Title: Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations

Task Force Members:

Name	**Title/Organization**
Robert F. Asleson	President, U.S. Operations, Information Handling Services, Englewood, Colorado
Glenn Bacon	Director, Santa Teresa Laboratory, General Products Division, International Business Machines, San Jose, California
William S. Budington	Director, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois
J. Christopher Burns*	Vice President, Planning, The Washington Post Company, Washington, D.C.
Pauline Atherton Cochrane	Professor,School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York
Marilyn Courtot	Assistant Secretary, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.
Melvin S. Day	Director, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia
Joseph W. Duncan	Director, Federal Statistical Policy, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.
Amitai W. Etzioni†	Senior Advisor, Office of Administration, The White House, Washington, D.C.
Mark Foster	President, Microband National System, Inc., New York, New York
Thomas J. Galvin	Dean, School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Lois Granick	Director, Psyc INFO, American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C.
Neal Gregory‡	Information Policy Liaison, Committee on House Administration, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.
Robert M. Hayes (Chairman)	Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, Los Angeles, California
Frederick G. Kilgour	President, and Executive Director, Ohio College Library Center, Columbus, Ohio

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*Presently, Associate Publisher, Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, January 1981.

†Resigned, April 24, 1980.

‡Presently, Director of Government Relations, Hill and Knowlton, Washington, D.C., February 1981.

William Nelson	Senior Vice President, Business Development, Interactive Data Corporation, Waltham, Massachusetts
Richard Neustadt	Assistant Director of Domestic Policy Staff, The White House, Washington, D.C.
Philip A. Rubin	Director, Engineering Research, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Washington, D.C.
Roger K. Summit	Director, Information Systems, Lockheed Information Systems, Palo Alto, California
Nettie Taylor	Assistant State Superintendent for Libraries and Director, Maryland State Department of Education, Baltimore, Maryland
Loene Trubkin	President, Data Courier, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky

NCLIS Commission Members

Charles Benton
Carlos Cuadra
Marian P. Leith
Philip A. Sprague

NCLIS Staff

Toni Carbo Bearman (*Staff Liaison*)

Official Observer

Kenneth Allen
Information Systems Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C.

Title: Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services

Task Force Members:

Name	**Title/Organization**
Carolyn Anthony	Chief, Community Information Service, Baltimore County Public Library, Towson, Maryland
Thomas Childers	Professor, Library Science, School of Library and Information Science, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Jean E. Coleman	Director, Office for Library Outreach Services, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois (Liaison to Community Information and Referral Services Task Force from Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities)
Kay Collins	Consultant, Denver, Colorado

Robert Croneberger (Chairman)	Director, Memphis-Shelby County Public Library and Information Center, Memphis, Tennessee
Kenneth E. Dowlin	Director, Pikes Peak Regional Library District, Colorado Springs, Colorado
Corazon E. Doyle	Executive Director, Community Information and Referral Services, Phoenix, Arizona
Hardy Franklin	Director, D.C. Public Library, Washington, D.C.
Thomas D. Harnish	Manager, Home Delivery of Library Services Research Program, OCLC, Inc., Columbus, Ohio
Norman Maas	Chief, The Information Place (TIP), Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Michigan
Gerald J. Sophar*	Executive Officer, Science and Education Administration, Technical Information Systems, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland and Administrator for Federal/Local Community Information Programs, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Washington, D.C.

Commissioners:

Charles Benton
Carlos A. Cuadra
Joan H. Gross
Clara S. Jones

Staff:

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Ruby O. Woods Robinson (Staff Liaison)

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*On Loan From the Science and Education Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Title: Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Mark H. Baer	Director of Libraries, Hewlett-Packard Company, Palo Alto, California
Patricia W. Berger (Chairman)	Chief, Library Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
James B. Dodd	Head, Users Services Division, Georgia Institute of Technology, Price Gilbert Memorial Library, Atlanta, Georgia
Glyn T. Evans	Director, Library Services, SUNY—Central Administration, Albany, New York

Robert W. Gibson, Jr.	Head, Library Department, General Motors Research Laboratories, Warren, Michigan
Margaret H. Graham	Manager, Research and Engineering Information Services, Exxon Research and Engineering Company, Linden, New Jersey
Sara I. Hill	Director, Oklahoma University-Tulsa Medical Center Library, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Mary Lou Kovacic	Supervisor, Technical Communications Center, 3M, St. Paul, Minnesota
M. Bruce Maxian (Vice Chairman)	Assistant Professor of Library Science, Graduate Library School, Long Island University, Greenvale, New York
Barbara M. Robinson	Director, Metropolitan Washington Library Council, Washington, D.C.
Betty Taylor	Professor of Law and Director, University of Florida Legal Information Center, Gainesville, Florida
James K. Webster	Director, Science and Engineering Library, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York

Commissioners:

Helmut Alpers
Charles Benton
Robert W. Burns, Jr.

Staff:

Douglas S. Price (Staff Liaison)

Special Libraries Association Staff:

David R. Bender, Executive Director

Title: Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Pepe J. Barron	Executive Director, El Congreso Nacional De Asuntos Colegiales, Washington, D.C.
Henry C. Chang	Director and Territorial Librarian, Bureau of Libraries, Museums and Archeological Services, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands
David Cohen	Professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Studies, Queens College of the City University of New York, Flushing, New York

Jean E. Coleman	Director, Office for Library Outreach Services, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois
Marjorie N. Farmer	Executive Director, Reading and English Division, Curriculum Office, School District of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Eleanor Hinton Hoytt	Assistant Professor, School of Library and Information Studies, Atlanta, Georgia
Jean Blackwell Hutson	Assistant Director, Collection Management and Development: Black Studies, The New York Public Library, New York, New York
E. J. Josey (Chairman)	Chief, Bureau of Specialist Library Services, New York State Education Department, Albany, New York
Lawrence E. Koziarz	Director, Ethnic Heritage Studies Program, U.S. Education Department, Washington, D.C.
Lillian Lopez	Coordinator, The New York Public Library, Fordham Library Center, Bronx, New York
Virginia H. Mathews	Vice President, Library Professional Publications, The Shoe String Press, Hamden, Connecticut
Thomas C. Phelps	Assistant Director, Division of Public Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C.
Elizabeth Martinez Smith	County Librarian, Orange County Public Library, Orange, California
Jessie Carney Smith	University Librarian, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
Lotsee Patterson Smith	Associate Professor, Texas Woman's University, School of Library Science, Denton, Texas
Julia Li Wu	Director, Indochinese Children's Assistance Program, Los Angeles School District, Los Angeles, California (former NCLIS Commissioner, 1973-78)

Commissioners:

Charles Benton
Joan H. Gross
Horace E. Tate

Staff:

Ruby O. Woods Robinson (Staff Liaison)
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar

Appendix VI
Fiscal Statement—FY 1981

Appropriation	$691,000
Total	691,000
Expenditures	
Compensation for personnel	
Staff	272,995
Commission Members	43,245
Benefits	30,326
Subtotal	346,566
Operating Expenses	
Office rental, utilities and communications	68,170
Equipment, furniture and furnishings	18,859
Printing and reproduction	2,302
Government services	10,032
Planning, policy, and management evaluations and study	77,647
Supplies and miscellaneous	11,453
Travel and per diem	111,159
Subtotal	299,622
Interagency Agreements, Contracts, Task Forces	43,550
Subtotal	43,550
Returned to U.S. Treasury	1,172
Total	$691,000

Appendix VII

Public Law 93-568
93rd Congress, S. J. Res. 40
December 31, 1974

Joint Resolution

To authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978, and for other purposes.

Whereas access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government: and

88 STAT. 1855
88 STAT. 1856

Whereas the preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas the growth and augmentation of the Nation's libraries and information centers are essential if all Americans are to have reasonable access to adequate services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas new achievements in technology offer a potential for enabling libraries and information centers to serve the public more fully, expeditiously, and economically; and

Whereas maximum realization of the potential inherent in the use of advanced technology by libraries and information centers requires cooperation through planning for, and coordination of, the services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is developing plans for meeting national needs for library and information services and for coordinating activities to meet those needs; and

Whereas productive recommendations for expanding access to libraries and information services will require public understanding and support as well as that of public and private libraries and information centers: Now, therefore, be it

White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Authorization.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the President of the United States is authorized to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978.

(b)(1) The purpose of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (hereinafter referred to as the "Conference") shall be to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the Nation's libraries and information centers and their use by the public, in accordance with the policies set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

(2) The Conference shall be composed of, and bring together—

(A) representatives of local, statewide, regional, and national institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which provide library and information services to the public;

(B) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations (including professional and scholarly associations for the advancement of education and research);

(C) persons with special knowledge of, and special competence in, technology as it may be used for the improvement of library and information services; and

(D) representatives of Federal, State, and local governments, professional and lay people, and other members of the general public.

(c)(1) The Conference shall be planned and conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information

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Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(2) In administering this joint resolution, the Commission shall—

(A) when appropriate, request the cooperation and assistance of other Federal departments and agencies in order to carry out its responsibilities;

(B) make technical and financial assistance (by grant, contract, or otherwise) available to the States to enable them to organize and conduct conferences and other meetings in order to prepare for the Conference; and

(C) prepare and make available background materials for the use of delegates to the Conference and associated State conferences, and prepare and distribute such reports of the Conference and associated State conferences as may be appropriate.

(3)(A) Each Federal department and agency is authorized and directed to cooperate with, and provide assistance to, the Commission upon its request under clause (A) of paragraph (2). For that purpose, each Federal department and agency is authorized to provide personnel to the Commission. The Commission shall be deemed to be a part of any executive or military department of which a request is made under clause (A) of paragraph (2).

(B) The Librarian of Congress is authorized to detail personnel to the Commission, upon request, to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under this joint resolution.

5 USC 101 et seq.
5 USC 5101, 5301.

(4) In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, the Commission is authorized to engage such personnel as may be necessary, without regard for the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive civil service, and without regard for chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(5) The Commission is authorized to publish and distribute for the Conference the reports authorized under this joint resolution.

Travel expenses, per diem.

(6) Members of the Conference may, while away from their homes or regular places of business and attending the Conference, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be allowed under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving without pay. Such expenses may be paid by way of advances, reimbursement, or in installments as the Commission may determine.

Report to President, transmittal to Congress.

(d) A final report of the Conference, containing such findings and recommendations as may be made by the Conference, shall be submitted to the President not later than one hundred and twenty days following the close of the Conference, which final report shall be made public and, within ninety days after its receipt by the President, transmitted to the Congress together with a statement of the President containing the President's recommendations with respect to such report.

Advisory committee, establishment.

(e)(1) There is hereby established a twenty-eight member advisory committee of the Conference composed of (A) at least three members of the Commission designated by the Chairman thereof; (B) five persons designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with no more than three being members of the House of Representatives; (C) five persons designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate with no more than three being members of the Senate; and (D) not more than fifteen persons appointed by the President. Such advisory committee shall assist and advise the Commission in planning and conducting the Conference. The Chairman of the Commission shall serve as Chairman of the Conference.

(2) The Chairman of the Commission is authorized, in his discre-

tion, to establish, prescribe functions for, and appoint members to, such advisory and technical committees as may be necessary to assist and advise the Conference in carrying out its functions.

Compensation.

(3) Members of any committee established under this subsection who are not regular full-time officers or employees of the United States shall, while attending to the business of the Conference, be entitled to receive compensation therefor at a rate fixed by the President but not exceeding the rate of pay specified at the time of such service for grade GS–18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime. Such members may, while away from their homes or regular places of business, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be authorized under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

5 USC 5332 note.

(f) The Commission shall have authority to accept, on behalf of the Conference, in the name of the United States, grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement by the Commission in furtherance of the Conference. Such grants, gifts, or bequests offered the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter such grants, gifts, and bequests in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes of this joint resolution.

"State."

(g) For the purpose of this joint resolution, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Appropriation.

(h) There are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitations such sums, but not to exceed $3,500,000, as may be necessary to carry out this joint resolution. Such sums shall remain available for obligation until expended.

Approved December 31, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 93-1056 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and
No. 93-1619 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 93-521 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare) and
No. 93-1409 (Comm. of Conference).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 119 (1973): Nov. 20, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 120 (1974): Dec. 12, considered and passed House, amended.
Dec. 13, Senate concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 16, Senate reconsidered and concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 19, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

Appendix VIII

Resolutions Adopted at the First White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979

Reprinted from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Summary Final Report

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Appendix IX

White House Conference Advisory Committee and White House Conference Staff

White House Conference Advisory Committee (1977-1980)

Name	Organization/Location
Charles Benton, Chairman(1)	Chairman, Public Media, Inc., Wilmette, Illinois
Gregory H. Adamian(3)	President, Bentley College, Waltham, Massachusetts
C. E. Campbell Beall(4)	Chairman, West Virginia Library Commission, Martinsburg, West Virginia
Rebecca T. Bingham(4)	Director of Library Media Services, Jefferson County Public Schools, Louisville, Kentucky
Frederick Burkhardt, Chairman-Emeritus, NCLIS(1)	President-Emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies, Bennington, Vermont
Robert Lee Chartrand(4)	Senior Specialist in Information Sciences, Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C.
John H. M. Chen(5)	Executive Director, National Library and Information Systems and Networks, Washington, D.C.
Walter W. Curley(5)	President, Gaylord Brothers, Inc., Syracuse, New York
Ann Heidbreder Eastman(5)	President, Women's National Book Association, Blacksburg, Virginia
Shirley Echelman(4)	Executive Director, Medical Library Association, Chicago, Illinois
Oscar C. Everhart(5)	Chief Librarian, Miami Beach Public Library, Miami Beach, Florida
The Honorable William D. Ford(3)	United States House of Representatives
Marian G. Gallagher(5,6)	Professor and Librarian, University of Washington Law School, Seattle, Washington
David R. Gergen(5)	Free-lance Writer and Consultant (politics, economics, media), McLean, Virginia
Donald T. Gibbs(3)	Librarian, Redwood Library and Athenaeum, Newport, Rhode Island
Robert M. Hayes(4)	Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California
Esther Mae Henke(3)	Director of the Library Services Branch, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Warren Gardiner Hill(4)	Executive Director, Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colorado

Name	Organization/Location
Alice B. Ihrig(3,4)	Director of Civic and Cultural Programs, Moraine Valley Community College, Community Services, Palos Hills, Illinois
The Honorable Jacob K. Javits(7)	United States Senate
Kenneth Jernigan(5)	Director, Iowa Commission for the Blind, Des Moines, Iowa
Nicholas Johnson(4)	Chairman, National Citizens Communications Lobby, Washington, D.C.
The Honorable Louis A. Lerner(2)	U.S. Ambassador to Norway
Rose Marie Lopez(4)	Bilingual Teacher, Phoenix Elementary School District, Phoenix, Arizona
Allie Beth Martin(3,10)	Director, Tulsa City/County Library System, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Samuel J. Martz(5)	Chairman of the Board, Memorial Bibles International, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee
Michael A. McCarroll(3)	Vice President, D.C. Heath Company, Lexington, Massachusetts
Justin McDevitt(4,8)	Rehabilitation Counselor, Virginia Commission for the Visually Handicapped, Richmond, Virginia
Margaret C. McNamara(4,10)	Chairman of the Board and Founder, Reading is Fundamental, Inc., Washington, D.C.
Edward J. Meade, Jr.(4)	Program Officer, Education and Research, The Ford Foundation, New York, New York
Helen H. Meyer(4)	Editorial Consultant, Doubleday and Company, New York, New York
Bessie Boehm Moore(2)	Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas
Agnes M. Myers(5)	Librarian, Loretto Heights College, Denver, Colorado
Edwin B. Parker(5)	Professor of Communication, Stanford University, Stanford, California
J. C. Redd(7,8)	President, J. C. Redd Pest Control, Jackson, Mississippi
Elizabeth R. Ruffner(8)	Preservationist and Civic Leader, Prescott, Arizona
Gene Shalit(3,9)	Entertainment Correspondent and Film Critic, National Broadcasting Company, New York, New York
John T. Short(7)	Regional Manager for the Eastern United States, Coronet Media, Division of Esquire, Inc., Avon, Connecticut
Joseph F. Shubert(3,4)	State Librarian New York State Library, Albany, New York
Jeanne Hurley Simon(3)	Legislative Specialist, National Advisory Council on Womens Educational Programs, Washington, D.C.
Philip A. Sprague(2)	Consultant and Director, Milton Roy Company, Michigan City, Indiana

Name	Organization/Location
Carlton J. Thaxton(4)	Director of the Division of Public Library Services, State Department of Education, Atlanta, Georgia
John E. Velde, Jr.(2)	Investor, Hollywood, California
Margaret S. Warden(7)	Former Montana State Senator, Great Falls, Montana
Martha S. Williams(5)	Teacher, Detroit Public School System, Detroit, Michigan
Virginia C. Young(7)	Chairman, Coordinating Board for Higher Education, Columbia, Missouri

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(1) Ex Officio
(2) Appointed by the Commission Chairman
(3) Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives
(4) Appointed by President Carter; Served 1979-1980
(5) Appointed by President Ford; Served 1977-1979
(6) Appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate to replace J.C. Reed
(7) Appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate
(8) Resigned 1978
(9) Resigned 1979
(10) Deceased

White House Conference Staff

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Director

Jerry Manolatos
Deputy Director

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Coordinator, Information Center and Audiovisual Programs

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Clerk-Typist

Dorothy S. Burgess
Secretary to Program Coordinator

K.C. Chartrand
Staff Artist

John Cohrssen
Legal Counsel

Elaine Cooke
Secretary-Receptionist

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Charles Culhane
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Jean-Anne South
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Chad Evans Wyatt
Staff Photographer

Shelley R. Zuniga
Word Processing Specialist

NCLIS Staff

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Associate Director and Official Liaison to the White House Conference

Appendix X

Publications and Media Produced by the White House Conference

(listed in reverse chronological order)

1980 White House Conference on Library and Information Services *The Final Report —Information for the 1980's.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, November 1980. 808 pp. (Government Printing Office, Stock Number: 052-003-00764-9)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services *The Final Report —Summary.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, March 1980. 101 pp. (ED 187 347)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Bringing Information to People.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, March 1980. 20 minute videotape.

1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Program Book.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, November 1979. 56 pp.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *The Reference Book Collection of the Conference Information Center,* compiled by Margaret E. Melun, Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 35 pp.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Dialogues on the Future of Library and Information Services.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 3 audiotapes.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Federal Funding Alternatives,* by Alphonse F. Trezza. Pre-Conference Meetings on Special Themes. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 17 pp. (ED 179 251)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *New Communication and Information Technologies and Their Applications to Individual and Community Use: A Theme Conference,* by National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 9 pp. (ED 179 239)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *International Information Exchange: A Theme Conference Summary,* by Robert Lee Chartrand and Jane Bortnick. Pre-Conference Meetings on Special Themes. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 18 pp. (ED 179 237)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Libraries and Literacy: A Summary Report,* by Marcia Courtney Bellassai. Pre-Conference Meetings on Special Themes. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 11 pp. (ED 179 238)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Structure and Governance of Library Networks: Issues for Consideration,* by Thomas J. Galvin. Pre-Conference Meetings on Special Themes. Washington, D.C.: National

Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 12 pp. (ED 179 240)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library and Information Services for Increasing International Understanding and Cooperation: A Discussion Guide*, by Jonathon F. Gunter. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 30 pp. (ED 179 244)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library and Information Services for Effectively Governing Society: A Discussion Guide*, by Susan Crooks. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 41 pp. (ED 179 241)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library Information Services for Improving Organizations and the Professions: A Discussion Guide*, by Karen Feingold. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 29 pp. (ED 179 243)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library and Information Services for Enhancing Lifelong Learning: A Discussion Guide*, by R. Kathleen Molz. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 41 pp. (ED 179 242)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library and Information Services for Meeting Personal Needs: A Discussion Guide*, by Patricia Glass Schuman. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 44 pp. (ED 179 245)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Issues and Resolutions: A Summary of Pre-Conference Activities Graphic Presentation.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, September 1979. Chart

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Issues and Resolutions: A Summary of Pre-Conference Activities.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, September 1979. 96 pp. (ED 179 235)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Bringing Information to People.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, May 1979. Poster

Document(s) with Stock Numbers are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Services, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

Appendix XI

Elements of a Comprehensive National Library and Information Services Program

Preamble

A-1 A free and open democratic society depends upon the ability of its citizens to make fully informed decisions about the choices that affect their lives and their communities.

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services reflected the diversity of our citizenry and its needs. The Conference constituted a microcosm of all parts of our society. Delegates made clear that they believed access to information is power, and, that in our democratic society the people themselves want to decide how to use that power.

Meeting Needs

A-11 People want accurate information to guide them in making intelligent decisions about issues that concern them. They want to know how to find the government services they need to solve their problems. They want information on how to adapt to the rapid changes taking place in their environment. They want to expand their knowledge and range of choices through education.

A-1, A-3 Our citizens regard free and full access to information, especially information about public processes, as a basic right. They believe that library and information services should help to ensure this right.

A-8 Our society historically has been a harbor for those who believe that different ethnic, religious, and cultural groups can coexist within one Nation, can enrich our common tradition without infringing on any group's right to full freedom of expression, and can live in harmony without censorship.

A-9 In recent years, our citizens have insisted that they want more community control over the government programs that affect them, so that they can exercise more control over the services they support with their taxes. Delegates to the White House Conference demonstrated their belief in this principle when they passed a resolution calling for a National Information Policy "which shall include provisions which ensure local control of community libraries and information services."

Rapid Changes

Library and information services are experiencing rapid expansion and change. The pace of change is certain to increase during the coming decade. The information explosion, which really became evident in the 1960's, has accelerated with the fast development of new and cost-effective technologies. Economic uncertainties coupled with changing social conditions have added burdens to library and information services that they cannot bear without Federal assistance. Federal action is necessary to strengthen and assist local and statewide planning, to coordinate present services for maximum effectiveness, and to meet the needs of many sectors of our population for new services and facilities.

Legislation suited to library and information services needs must grow out of the values and principles that are the foundation of these services. The legislation of the

1960's and the 1970's is no longer adequate to meet citizens' needs in the coming decade. Congress already has recognized the importance of statewide planning and of the community base for the provision of effective library and information services.

Three major Federal programs now provide assistance to libraries in the United States: Title II of the Higher Education Act; the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA); and Title IV-B of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The services of the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, other Federal libraries, and the U.S. Government Printing Office, also are important to library service and resource sharing throughout the Nation. Federal Government research, publishing programs, communications regulation, and other services affect library and information services in every community.

New Legislation

A National Library and Information Services Act is needed. The Act should result from a review of the current Library Services and Construction Act, the recommendations of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, and other proposals. The Act should establish a new statement of purpose for Federal action in this area and authorize support for new and evolving functions that modern library and information services should perform.

Comprehensive National Library and Information Services Program: An Outline of Legislative and Administrative Initiatives on the Federal, State and Local Levels

A comprehensive National Library and Information Services Program requires a variety of legislative and administrative actions. No single piece of legislation can be the appropriate vehicle for all of these actions. Many other Federal, State and local initiatives are necessary. The following is an outline of those elements that delegates to the White House Conference believe are essential to a Comprehensive National Library and Information Services Program. The ideas that follow represent concerns delegates expressed at the Conference. In most cases the language follows the wording of the Conference resolutions. The notations on the left side of the margin indicate the resolutions that express the ideas.

B-1 **I. National Leadership Support**

1. Establish the position of an Assistant Secretary for Library and Information Services in the new Department of Education.
2. F-1, F-2, F5, F-6 — Maintain the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as an independent Federal agency.
3. A-10, B-4, C-14, D-1 — Strengthen the role of the Library of Congress as a National Library.
4. F-3 — Convene a White House Conference on Library and Information Services every decade.

II. National Library and Information Services Resources in the Public and Private Sectors.

1. A-5 — Improve access to National Library and Information Services, using national collections, and by strengthening nationwide networks for building and sharing library and information services resources.
2. C-2 — Develop a national periodicals system, with funding to establish services and facilities that promote efficient access to periodical and journal resources.
3. B-6 — Develop an equitable, reasonable pricing structure for Federal documents, and expand the system of Federal depository libraries to ensure availabilty of Government information to all people of the Nation.

C-12	4. Develop a national information policy that encourages interconnecting networks, fosters service in all States and Territories, and invites all telecommunication services to provide services to homes, businesses, agencies, and libraries of all types.
D-1	5. Establish a National Library Service for the Hearing-Impaired as a new unit of the Library of Congress, with appropriate additional funding.
D-2	6. Enact National Indian Omnibus Library legislation, that will provide assistance for developing library and information services on all Indian reservations, appropriately tied into State and national networks.
D-3	7. Establish a program to assist the United States Territories in strengthening their information systems to meet their own locally identified needs.
A-12	8. Increase the Nation's access to law library and information services and improve resources for them.
B-10	9. Assure timely and adequate statistical data collection and dissemination to evaluate library and information services.
	III. Community Library and Information Services.
A-1, A-5 A-6, A-13 A-4	1. Develop libraries as community cultural, educational, and information istitutions, with special efforts from the United States Department of Education to reduce illiteracy, and to encourage development of information and referral services.
A-5, D-1	2. Develop or expand programs for special users such as: children and youth, the aged, the home-bound, the institutionalized (including those in correctional institutions), racial and ethnic minorites, the deaf, the blind, and other physically handicapped, the emotionally disturbed, the mentally retarded, the illiterate, the semi-literate and non-English speaking groups, and other groups not now adequately served.
C-13	3. Encourage cooperation among libraries of all types, and between libraries and other institutions, in meeting community educational and information needs.
A-6	4. Increase awareness of library and information services through public information and instruction in the use of library and information resources.
C-3	5. Support Federal Government programs that encourage improved school and public library cooperative services, and the setting of guidelines for establishing a school library in every school.
	IV. Statewide Library and Information Services.
A-4, A-6 B-7, C-2, C-15	1. Strengthen State Library Agency leadership and development.
C-2	2. Support the building and improving of State, multi-State, regional and nationwide networks for improving library and information resource sharing.
C1, C-9	3. Support the research, development, and application of new technologies for the improvement of library and information services.
	V. International Library and Information Services.
C1, C-14 D-3, E-1	1. Eliminate international barriers to the exchange of library materials and information to encourage international data flow under appropriate guidelines.
C-1, C-14	2. Provide support for the development and adoption of national and international standards.

E-3 3. Convene an international Conference on library and information services.

VI. Education and Training.

A-5, C-15, D-4, E-1 1. Strengthen personnel development and training for library and information services.

C-17 2. Enact a Federal program for a State Library Leadership and Development title that provides matching funds enabling State Library Agencies to pay the costs of hiring traveling specialists for library and information services to adults, young people, and children.

C-18 3. Restore and increase Federal funding for library education research, continuing education, and demonstration projects to prepare graduates to cope with the changing information needs of society.

A-6 4. Train library and information services professionals in human relations, the effective use of public relations techniques, and marketing techniques to increase the public usage of library and information services.

A-13 5. Provide training for library trustees to strengthen the provision of public library services.

VII. Research, development and technological applications affecting library and information services.

B-10 1. Support grants to institutions of higher education and other public or private agencies, institutions and organizations for research and demonstration projects to improve library and information services.

C-4 2. Evaluate the economic, social, and political consequences of information and data processing technology so that public, and private efforts can use this technology for the benefit of all.

C-6 3. Encourage cooperation among institutions for the efficient delivery of information technology, especially computer and communications technology, in the exchange, and delivery of information, and develop the necessary software packages to achieve these goals.

VIII. Technical Assistance for Library and Information Services.

B-5 1. Enact legislation restoring tax incentives for authors and artists that encourages the donation to libraries of manuscripts and creative works in all formats.

C-9 2. Recommend manufacturing standards for library and information services resources aimed at preserving materials which have archival value.

B-13 3. Classify independent libraries in the Internal Revenue Code as educational institutions exempt from taxes if they are fully open to the public.

C-12 4. Encourage the increased use of satellite communication, video techniques, and cable television in the expansion of library and information services.

C-1 5. Adopt a policy which would encourage individuals, organizations, and agencies creating documents, books, and other information, to prepare these materials in machine-readable form to reduce retrospective conversion.

C-7 6. Coordinate Federal programs that use and develop technology for information storage and retrieval, and ensure that the public will have access to Federal data bases, and other library and information materials except when personal privacy or national security is jeopardized.

C-9 7. Provide Federal, State, and local funds to continue assessments of individual library needs and to ensure that deterioration of current collections is halted now before unique and valuable library materials are lost.

IX. Funding.

B-3 1. Fund fully the library and information services programs authorized under the Higher Education Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and, until it is replaced by the proposed National Library and Information Services Act, the Library Services and Construction Act.

B-4 2. Increase funding for the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and increase participation on the part of libraries in these important programs.

B-14 3. Establish special Federal postal and telecommunications rates which will facilitate the sharing of resources and information between libraries, educational institutions, and non-profit information agencies, especially for remote areas in the United States and Territories.

B-2 **X. Enact the Proposed National Library and Information Services Act.**

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